

GERMAN PAPERS MAKE CHARGES OF BRUTALITY AT SEA

British Admiralty Brands
Tale a Ridiculous Lie To
Gain Sympathy

MAY MEANCHARGE

Communique Unscathingly
Denounces Publication
Of Story

STORY OF SEA FIGHT

Germans Claim Submarine
Crew Was Abandoned
For Hour in Water

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 6.—The Admiralty issues the following communique: The German press is attempting to make capital out of what they describe as a second Baralong Case, one object being the incitement of American opinion against Great Britain and another the finding of arguments in favor of an unrestrained submarine campaign.

The facts are perfectly simple. On the morning of September 24, 1915, in the western part of the Channel, the German submarine U-41 was engaged in sinking a British merchantman. Meanwhile a converted merchantman commissioned as an auxiliary ship approached her. Her character was immediately recognized and, lest the submarine should submerge before the auxiliary was within range, the latter hoisted neutral colors—a perfectly legitimate ruse-de-guerre. The auxiliary hoisted, when within range, the White Ensign, as British warships are required to do, and fired on and sank the submarine.

The immediate preoccupation of the Commander was the rescue of the crew of the British steamer, who had been compelled to take to their boats fifty miles from the nearest port. The auxiliary ship then closed with one of the sunken steamer's boats, which had broken adrift and in which there were two survivors of the crew of the submarine. These were rescued in the same way but after their victims.

The use of a neutral flag in order to approach within range of an enemy is recognized naval practice and has been repeatedly adopted by the Germans. For instance, the majority of the Moeve's victims were secured by this method.

It is difficult to believe that anybody except a German would base on these facts an accusation of brutality on the ground that the English and not the German survivors were saved first by a few minutes.

The whole allegation is a very fine example of typical German mentality, con-Germans. The first obligation is to save German life. There is no reciprocal obligation on the part of a German. Any ruse-de-guerre by the Germans is legitimate. All are illegitimate when practised against the Germans.

The allegation that the Admiralty ever issued orders that the survivors of submarines need not be rescued is an absolute lie, and is as explicitly denied as it was in the British Note dated February 25 in connection with the Baralong Case.

The German Report

Berlin, November 3.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: A German officer, formerly prisoner of war in England, and now interned in Switzerland makes the following most sensational disclosure:

"The German submarine, U. 41, on September 24, 1915 near the Scilly Islands, stopped a steamer which was flying the American flag. While the steamer stopped and apparently made preparations in order lower a boat, the submarine approached up to 300 meters. At this moment the steamer suddenly flung down the railing at two places and opened fire upon the submarine with two ship guns and at the same time shooting with numerous rifles. All this was done with the American flag still flying. The submarine was badly hit and at first sank, but succeeded to rise again after a short while to the surface. By a hatch now opened the first naval Lieutenant Compton and the first mate Gadau were able to get out of the boat, which then went down for the second time

(Continued on Page 2)

Japan's New Premier



COUNT TERAUCHI

Count Terauchi's probable policy with regard to China is just now the subject of comment and speculation all over the world.

To Realize Kingdom Of Poland After War Says Austrian Premier

But Polish People Do Not
Appear Enthusiastic
Over Prospect

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 5.—A Vienna paper states that Baron Burián, the Premier of Austria-Hungary, replying to a deputation from Warsaw regarding the future Kingdom of Poland, said that it would only begin its full national existence after the war in close connection with the Central Powers, both politically and militarily.

Zurich, November 5.—The Poles in Switzerland are not impressed. They declare that the scheme does not meet their aspirations.

Amsterdam, November 6.—Dutch newspaper comment on the proclamation of Polish autonomy emphasizes that the future Poland would be a vassal state of Austria and Germany under a German king.

London, November 6.—The belated offer made by Austria-Hungary and Germany of Polish autonomy is regarded as dictated by military necessity. It is not thought likely that the Poles will fall into the trap as, apart from the fact that the offer is limited to Russian Poland, the proposed organization of a National Army indicates that the whole scheme is merely a device to force the Russian Poles into the Austro-German military service.

It has recently been reported that Marshal von Hindenburg has insisted upon immediate Polish levies, demanding 700,000 recruits from this source.

The official North German Gazette shows this object when it says that "the security of Germany demands that Russia shall never be able to use a militarily consolidated Poland as a gate of invasion to Silesia and West Prussia."

English papers declare that the proclamation of the Grand Duke Nicholas remains the charter of all the Polish peoples.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Nov. 9
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza Nov. 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Nov. 11
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. Montague Nov. 11
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru Dec. 2
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga Maru Nov. 11
Per P. and O. s.s. Nyanza Nov. 13
Per M.M. s.s. Atlantique Nov. 16

Mails to Arrive:—
The Canadian mail of October 20 is due at Yokohama on November 2, and here on November 7. Left Nagasaki on November 6, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

The French mail of October 1 is due at Hongkong on November 4, and here on November 7. Left Hongkong on November 5, per M.M. s.s. Polynesien.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang Selected Minister of Foreign Affairs

Parliament Endorses Diplomat For Cabinet With
Only 28 Dissenting Votes

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, November 7.—Parliament has confirmed the nomination of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, as Minister of Foreign Affairs. There were only 28 votes against his nomination.

Dr. Wu, whose home is in the midst of one of the most complete and beautiful gardens in Shanghai at No. 3 Gordon Road, was born in Kwangtung. He is 72 years of age. He is a graduate of St. Paul's College, Hongkong, and of Lincoln's Inn, London, where he received his titles of Barrister at Law, and LL.D. Among the various positions he filled with conspicuous ability are: Minister to the U.S., Spain and Peru; Vice-President of the Board of Commerce; Commissioner for Revision of Treaties; Vice President, Board of Foreign Affairs; Board of Punishments; Commissioner for Revision of Laws; Judge, International Court of Arbitration at The Hague; Minister to U.S.A., Spain, Peru and Cuba again in 1907; Chief Revolutionary Delegate at Shanghai Peace Con-

ference, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Justice under the Nanking Government.

The Open Door Policy for China and the American plan for the settlement of the Boxer Indemnity are among his diplomatic achievements during his term as Minister to the United States. Dr. Wu is known throughout the world as a scholar, a philosopher and a diplomat. His acceptance of the Foreign Ministerial portfolio is received by many well-wishers of China as an event looking toward big things for the country.

Peking, November 6.—To settle the present political troubles in Peking it is rumored that Hsu Shu-cheng, the chief secretary of the Cabinet, will be transferred to the post of Military Governor of a certain province and Sun Hsing-yi to a Commissioner of Defence of a certain border of China.

Peking, November 7.—For some time, President Li Yuan-hung has been endeavoring to persuade the ex-Secretary of State to come up to Peking, to assist in the administration. (Continued on Page 2)

Fair Weather Favors Hughes; Wilson Wins China Ballot

Reuter's Service

New York, November 6.—The fair weather forecast for the 8th is regarded as advantageous to Hughes, as it will bring out the full vote in the remote rural sections of the northern States, where the Republican strength resides. The opinion is now expressed that the contest will be a very close one, in which event a definite announcement of the result will necessarily be delayed.

For Mr. Wilson 506

For Mr. Hughes 229

The above represents the sentiment of the American community of China on the Presidential campaign in the States. From the first day of

the balloting in the straw poll taken by THE CHINA PRESS the Wilson policy gained supporters.

The vote taken by THE CHINA PRESS is representative of the American thought in China. Individual ballots were received from persons in every profession and line of endeavor in China. Polls were taken in colleges, missions and institutions throughout the Republic where Americans are grouped together. But the individual votes predominated, professional and commercial men and educators sending one ballot each expressing the individual view of each.

GENERAL FELIX DIAZ NEARS MEXICO CITY

Nephew of Former Dictator
Becomes Power in Latin-
American Republic

Washington, October 25.—Further disquieting news comes from Mexico as to the situation there in the South. General Felix Diaz, according to latest information, has completed the conquest of Toluca and is nearing Mexico City with his forces.

It is reported that de facto President Carranza is preparing to flee, accompanied by his wife.

Mrs. Obregon, the wife of General Obregon, secretary of war of the de facto republic, has already left Mexico City and is now in the United States.

Washington, October 24.—The situation in northern Mexico is grave as a result of the re-entry of Pancho Villa as a powerful military factor, and his victories over the troops of de facto government, according to a despatch from Major General J. Franklin Bell to Major General Fred Funston, which has been made public by the War Department.

First came tidings that Villa and his forces had caught the vanguard of the de facto government troops near Santa Isabel, and had annihilated it, and a subsequent message said that Chihuahua City itself was threatened.

Later it was declared that Villa was tapping the forces under General Trevino in Chihuahua City, and color was given to this report by the publication of news from Major General Bell to the effect that the Villistas had already reached the outskirts of that place.

Now it is learned that the Mexicans are flocking to the Villa standard, drawn by the power of his name and the renown of his recent victories.

The Weather

Overcast or cloudy weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 74.3 and the minimum 55.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 65.5 and 58.1.

War Improves Heir to Britain's Throne



This picture shows the Prince of Wales, eldest son of King George V, in military uniform. He is much stronger and harder than before the war.

Beaconsfield First Choice For Champion Sweeps; Winsome Dahlia Qualifies

Hazelnut Is Third Entry
Picked To "Be In Money"
Of Big Race

After another win, yesterday, Beaconsfield looks still better for the Champions and it is as sure as anything can be that the pony will annex the honors for the third time. Castelfield, on the other hand, did not shape so well, though it must be conceded that weight was against him.

Both Winsome Dahlia and Hazelnut qualified, the former easily, the latter after a close race with Castelfield, though Mr. Hill, judging the pace to a nicety, did not have to press Hazelnut particularly vigorously.

The card opened with Mr. Heard scoring again on Nirvana, upsetting a big call for Homefield for the Northern Cup, the Morris representative being beaten a couple of lengths. Fortune was again with him for the China Cup, which he won easily on Derby Chief.

Of four opposed to Beaconsfield for the Shanghai Stakes, there was

CHAMPIONS' SELECTION

- 1.—Beaconsfield.
- 2.—Winsome Dahlia.
- 3.—Hazelnut.

nothing beyond Mameluke, in charge of Mr. Hill, which could be expected to approach the crack. Mameluke hunted Beaconsfield into the straight and was desperately ridden, but the other simply loped away.

The race for the Pagoda Cup showed Mr. Burkill at his best. After its win on the opening day, Ampat was well supported and came past the stands looking all over a winner. Kingsmead was then brought up at a tremendous pace on the dry outside, to win by half a length. Dinant, also going strongly, was three-quarters worse.

The best finish of the day was for the Llama Mau Stakes, Bornite and Mush battling neck and neck up the straight, after Wakefield had faded away, Mush proving only a head the better.

The Rubicon Plate was a gift for Zuider Zee, who made light of a seven pound penalty for its win of

(Continued on Page 5)

620 Ships Being Built Under Lloyd Registry For After-War Trade

U. S. Leading in Extension
Of Plants to Cope With
Tonnage Demand

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 6.—The report of Lloyd's Register shows that 620 vessels, aggregating 2,282,709 tons, are now building under the supervision of the Register, the largest tonnage in the history of the Society. The output in the United Kingdom remains far below the normal but the figures show the success of the efforts of neutrals, particularly the United States, to create and extend their plants to cope with the increasing demand for tonnage.

Deutschland Carried Securities, Dyes And Precious Stones

Customs Official Places Value
Of Cargo at Ten Million
Dollars

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, November 6.—The Collector of Customs of Connecticut announces that the German submarine Deutschland carried a cargo worth, approximately, ten million dollars (gold), of which nine millions consisted of stocks and bonds sent for the purpose of strengthening Germany's credit, the remainder being dye-stuffs, chemicals and a small quantity of precious stones.

FRENCH RECAPTURE LOST DEFENSES OF VERDUN CAMPAIGN

Victory at Vaux Drives Foe
From Hard-Earned
Positions

STILL FIGHT ON

Everything Won by Germans
In Eight Months
Is Lost

TROOPS DEPRESSED

Progress of Troops of France
Is East of Vaux To-
ward Damloup

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 5.—The consequences of the recapture of Vaux Fort by the French develop rapidly.

The French troops yesterday regained the greater part of the village of Vaux and carried the village of Damloup, which they occupy solidly. The latter village is located at the bottom of the eastern slopes of the heights of the Meuse, dropping abruptly towards Woivre Plain and on the outlet of the ravine which had facilitated the enveloping movement of the Germans around the brow of Vaux when they attacked the Fort in the first days of March.

The French progress is being pursued to the east of Vaux, and with the possession of Damloup, assures protection in the direction of the Woivre.

On the Heights of the Meuse the French now have direct fire of their artillery the villages of Dieppe, Abancourt and Morville.

London, November 6.—The occupation of Damloup by the French completes the recapture of every inch of the ground won by the Germans in eight months operations against Verdun.

Paris, November 6.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

We advanced between Les Boeufs and Sallily-Sallisel.

During the night the enemy violently counter-attacked against the positions we had captured from Sallisel as far as St. Pierre Vaast Wood. All their attacks on the northern spur and western fringes of the wood were repulsed by machine-gun and artillery fire with heavy losses. The enemy regained a little ground south-west of the wood and in the village of Sallisel.

There was a lively bombardment at Damloup but no infantry action.

The official communique issued this evening reports:

North of the Somme we executed several attacks during the day and made a series of appreciable advances from south of Le Transloy to south of St. Pierre Vaast Wood. We pushed our lines between Les Boeufs and Sallily-Sallisel several hundred meters in the direction of Le Transloy, captured a trench eastward of Sallily-Sallisel and most of village of Sallisel, south of which, attacking St. Pierre Vaast Wood on three sides, we made an important advance, capturing successively three lines of trenches defending the northern portion of Horn Wood and the whole line of hostile trenches on the south-western outskirts. The fighting was extremely desperate on this sector, furious German counter-attacks being brilliantly repulsed with bombs and the bayonet. We took 522 prisoners.

The artillery duel continued in the region of Douaumont. We occupied the whole village of Vaux.

Paris, November 6.—The official communique issued this evening reported: North of the Somme, we continued to progress in the northern part of Saint Pierre Vaast Wood. Over 600 prisoners have been taken here since yesterday. It is confirmed that the enemy suffered very heavily in their violent counter-attacks in the Wood last night.

Nothing happened at Verdun, except for a continued cannonade at Douaumont, Vaux and Damloup. There is nothing to report concerning the

Eastern Army, except intermittent artillery actions and patrol encounters. British aeroplanes bombed Bognand.

Steady Gains of British Artillery Northwards

London, November 6.—Continued heavy rain has prevented extensive operations during the week-end but the communiques of both sides show that there was a very furious cannonade. The notable feature is the steady extension of the British artillery bombardment northwards. Their guns are thundering on practically the whole thirty miles of front from Armentieres to Arras.

London, November 6.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning: During the night a strong counter-attack made by the enemy regained a portion of the ground in the neighborhood of Butte de Warlencourt.

Eastwards of Les Boeufs our gains were secured.

We made three successful raids on the enemy's trenches in the Armentieres and Ypres areas.

London, November 6.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening: We attacked at several points and made some progress.

We cleared a pocket of Germans on our extreme right and made progress in the center on a front of over 1,000 yards, securing high ground in the neighborhood of Butte de Warlencourt. The weather continues stormy.

Germans Report New Gains In Big Rumanian Campaign

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service) Official German telegram. Berlin, November 5.—Western Theater of War. The artillery activity extended to the north of the Aene and reached a great violence north of the Somme. Hostile patrol attacks closely east of the Aene and north of Courcellette and near Guedecourt and north-west of Sally were repulsed.

Army Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria; Rumanian Theater of War.—In northern Transylvania the Rumanians in the Terebes sector gained local advantages. At the southern front the engagements, which were completed by the storming of Clabuck-Pass. The entire Clabuck position is now in Rumanian possession. It had been constructed especially strong, and was defended violently. Here, together with 45 officers, among whom were a regiment commander, and 647 men, who were brought in yesterday, our allies, prisoners number altogether 1,477 Rumanians. Mine guns and 24 machine guns have been captured. The infantry regiment No. 188 deserves special praise. When clearing the battlefield north-east of Campo-Lung only between Argosul and Targuul valley we buried 1,000 Rumanians.

In a progressing attack south-east of the Rumanian Pass and in a victorious engagement west of Saurhak Pass road against advancing Rumanian detachments, we made 150 prisoners.

Air Fights on Western Front Official German Telegrams. Headquarters, November 4.—Western theater of war: Hostile attacks were preceded by violent artillery duels, the attacks, however, were carried out in a light manner, northwest of Courcellette and in the sector Guedecourt-Leoboeufs they were repulsed by our fire. Mine enemy aeroplanes were shot down in air engagements and by the anti-aircraft guns.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince. In the afternoon the hostile fire increased considerably against our height positions east of the Meuse. The French advances between Douaumont and Vaux were without success.

Eastern Theater of War: The success on the left bank of the Narayowka was enlarged by conquering further parts of the Russian main position south-west of Fok Krasnolese, which also were maintained against the enemy attempts to reconquer them.

Rumanian Theater of War: At the northern part of the Transylvanian east front the fighting was again livelier, but up to now there were no important infantry engagements.

At the Transylvanian southern front the Rumanian isolated attacks were repulsed. The height Rosca, south-east of the Altschanz Pass, has been occupied by the enemy. To the southwest of Fredal the Rumanian positions were captured, which had been taken on November 2, but lost again the following night. More than 250 prisoners fell into our hands.

During an enterprise of the Austro-Hungarian mortars against the Danube islands southwest of Ruscuk 2 guns and 4 mine throwers were captured. There were no important events in the Dobruja.

Submarine Torpedo Hits German Ship

Engagement Takes Place Off Danish Coast; Damage Not Known

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 6.—The Admiralty reports that a submarine fired torpedoes and hit a German dreadnought near the Danish coast yesterday. The damage done is not known.

German Press Claims Reichstag Is Muzzled

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, November 6.—The German papers complain that the Reichstag has been muzzled because the Government is determined not to tolerate public discussion of its intended measures.

The Koelnische Zeitung says that one of General Groener's first steps will be to veto newspaper advertisements seeking or offering industrial, commercial or professional labor, male or female. It says that there are grave political and economic reasons against such a step.

Admiralty Denies German Press Charge

(Continued from Page 1)

and sank forever into the sea. The lieutenant although severely wounded succeeded together with the first mate to keep on the surface by swimming until they reached an empty boat drifting nearby and boarded it. The steamer having noticed this, returned, steering with high speed directly towards the boat, but not, as might be supposed, in order to rescue the helpless wrecked men, but in order to ram the boat. For this purpose a man was even placed on the forecastle, who shouted the necessary directions for steering to the commanders bridge. In the moment before the boat was touched, the wrecked men leaped into the bow waves of the ramming ship, and later on succeeded to get hold of the wreck of the boat, to which they clung. Only after they had been in the water again for more than half an hour, the steamer returned and this time took them aboard. On deck no officers were visible.

"The First Lieut. had his jaw fractured twice, was shot in the left temple, had wounds on the nose and the cheek, one finger broken with three splinters in it and one eye destroyed by a shot, when the submarine was shelled. Nevertheless he and the first mate were locked up without mercy into a shed on deck, which was about one meter high and two meters long and was closed with iron bars at the front side. There they stayed until the arrival at Falmouth on September 25, and only there the wounded received the first medical attention. Only on September 29, 1915, both rescued men clothed with only shirt and drawers were transported under a strong escort on land to the hospital, from which they were transferred to Plymouth on October 6 and on October 10 they came into the hospital there. On November 6 they were brought from Plymouth to York Castle into a military prison together in one room. Finally on December 13 the wounded officer, whose wounds were still open, was transferred to Dyffranal. The surgeon there later on suggested to send the officer to Switzerland on account of the heaviness of his wounds, also the other eye now being in danger. The first inspecting committee of the Swiss surgeons accepted him and the main inspection of other Swiss surgeons had the same result. Nevertheless the English Surgeon General protested and vetoed the plan. The wounded man therefore was forced to remain in England. It must be added that First Lieutenant Compton tried repeatedly to report to the German government by care of the American Embassy in London, but that his reports did not reach the German government."

BIG WOLFRAM DEPOSITS FOUND IN AUSTRALIA

Metal Used to Harden Steel Discovered in Large Quantities

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Sydney, November 6.—The Director of Mines of the Northern Territory states that numerous well-defined wolfram reefs from an inch to four feet in depth have been located. Outcrops can be traced for half-a-mile in a number of instances. A large area is still unprospected. The Federal authorities have ordered further investigations. Sixty-two tons of this element used to harden steel have been produced in the past eighteen months.

Dr. Wu Is Chosen Foreign Minister

(Continued from Page 1)

tion and his expected arrival has several times been announced and as often denied. In this connection, the Peking Gazette states that Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang has telegraphed to the Government, urging the settlement of the differences between the Premier and the Minister of the Interior and also supporting the invitation of the President to Hsu Shih-chang to come to Peking to assist in the matter.

The Peking Gazette says that the Kwo-wu-yuan has been doing its utmost to prevent Hsu Shih-chang coming to Peking and has now sent delegates to Nanking, to endeavor to persuade the Vice-President to take their side. The trip of Hsu Shih-chang, the Minister of Communications, who left for Nanking on Sunday, is therefore regarded with interest.

With reference to the conflict between Premier Tuan Chi-jui and Sun Hung-yi, it is believed is certain quarters that the probable solution will be the removal of the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet and the Chief Secretary of the President's Office and Sun Hung-yi who will be given other posts.

Lung Chin-kwang, the brother of Lung Chi-kwang, has received the 4th Class Order of Merit.

Canton, November 7.—The entire community is participating in the reception to General Li Lieh-chun, today. Liang Chi-chiao is expected to arrive here on the 14th.

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, November 7.—Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang is urging an early settlement of the crisis in the Cabinet; on his request Hsu Shih-chang will be again asked by the Government to come to Peking. Hsu Shih-yang, Minister of Communications has gone to Nanking, in order to discuss the situation with General Feng.

The Senate at today's meeting will discuss the Lao-hsi-kai affair. Out of the surplus of the Salt Gabelle \$4,400,000 was handed over to the Chinese Government yesterday.

Chengtu, November 7.—Five hundred and ninety robbers belonging to the Wukien band attacked Sinfanhsien. The magistrate and soldiers fled. The robbers entered and looted the yamen, the tax office and pawnshops.

During an enterprise of the Austro-Hungarian mortars against the Danube islands southwest of Ruscuk 2 guns and 4 mine throwers were captured. There were no important events in the Dobruja.

Italians Hurl New Armies Against Austria; Make Gains

Austrians Attempts Diversion in Trentino; Heavy Rains and Mist Hamper Operations

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Rome, November 6.—An official communique reports: We repulsed attacks in Concel Valley and Rukatio. On Carso we bombarded the works at Castagnavizza and advanced and straightened our line at several points, taking 50 prisoners.

London, November 6.—The weather is now bad on the Italian Front, where heavy rains and mist are hampering operations. The Austrians are now attempting a diversion in the Trentino. Five attacks at one point were repulsed.

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service) Official Austro-Hungarian telegram. Vienna, November 2.—Italian Theater of War.—In the Goerz district an Italian offensive has begun. The second and third Italian armies, reinforced by fresh troops attacked towards Goerz. The first general assault was repulsed thanks to the heroism of our troops. During the forenoon the enemy's fire increased to extraordinary violence; about noon the enemy infantry rushed forward. In the Vippach Valley the heights east of Varyelica were ordered to be taken at any price; seven hostile brigades were engaged on a narrow front, but were here completely repulsed. On the northern part of the Carso Plateau soon after 11 a.m. the Italian infantry advanced skirmishing and towards the evening pushed forward and beyond our destroyed foremost trenches. Outflanking counterattacks by our troops ejected the Italians, Lokviba, however remained in the hands of the enemy. Eight Italian divisions took part in this attack. On the southern part of the plateau we maintained our positions in spite of fierce assaults. The Carniolan Reserve Infantry Regiment No. 23 and the West Galician Territorial Infantry Regiment No. 32 prominently participated in the success of yesterday's battle. Standing upright they repulsed the hostile attacks and maintained themselves against the greatest superiority. Also the regiments No. 41 and 11 deserve praise. We captured about 1,000 prisoners and 7 machine guns.

The Admiralty reports: In the evening of November 1 several of our seaplane squadrons successfully attacked Cervigulino. San Gokio di Dinare, Picric, Grand and the Adria works near Monfalcone. Numerous full hits were obtained on the military objects and the railway establishments of the mentioned places and on a shed of the Grado aerodrome.

Two Batteries Overwhelmed Vienna, November 3.—The battle at the Coastland front yesterday was continued with the greatest tenacity. With enormous waste of men and of ammunition, the Italians contended their attacks. Our positions in Parnotz Wood and near Sober to the east of Vertofba were again fiercely attacked. The Czeta Territorial Regiment No. 100 and the Dalmatian reserve infantry distinguished themselves. On the Carso Plateau, in the district of Lokvica the new Italian thrusts of masses against the heights of Pezinka and along the road to Kastanjovica were held up after the heaviest enemy losses. Two batteries, resisting to the utmost, passed into the enemy hands after all men and horses had been overwhelmed. On the southern part of the plateau all hostile attacks broke down before the front of the brave territorial regiment No. 32 and of the infantry regiments No. 15 and 98. The number of Italians taken prisoners increased to 2,200.

The Admiralty reports: In the afternoon of the second a seaplane squadron successfully bombed the semaphore station and the coal magazines of Trieste and the Radice station and depots of Torre Porticello. In the evening another seaplane squadron attacked the railway establishments of Sels and Doberdo and Staranzano and the battery of Colametta. Many hits were obtained.

Italian Attacks Renewed Official Austro-Hungarian Telegrams. Vienna, November 4.—Eastern Theater of War: Near Brozocany an Austrian sharp shooter detachment surprised the Russian outposts and destroyed the positions.

Italian Theater of war: After the heavy fighting on November 1 and 2 at the Coastland battle front in the morning of the 3rd passed without important engagement. In the afternoon, however, the Italian attacks increased again. On the Carso repeated starts for attacks were checked by our curtain fire. In spite of countless attempts the enemy nowhere could gain ground. In the Vippach Valley in the evening strong hostile forces advanced up to our positions between Vertowske and Biglia. By a counter attack we soon gained back all trenches. Before our barricades of St. Katarina and Vember several battalions bled themselves to death in fruitless attacks. The number of prisoners since November 1 increased to 3,300.



"I see that those China Realty ads are still running in The China Press. What do you think of the proposition?"

"I think the idea is fundamentally sound, old man, and I myself have bought two or three plots of land."

"You see, Shanghai is growing at such a tremendous rate that more and more land is required for industrial, commercial and domestic purposes."

"That being the case, it is obvious to anybody that, if you buy land now and hold it for a year or two, you are absolutely certain of a large profit."

Our speciality is land for any purpose and in any locality. Call in and see us.

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.,

39 Nanking Road



GENTLEMEN,

you know quite well, the more care you take of your health, the more effectively you can repair a temporary injury to it. Tyres are like constitutions—if treated properly much can be done with them, otherwise they are ruined. If the casing of your worn cover is sound, it can be repaired and re-treaded by the

DUNLOP

RUBBER COMPANY, LTD.,

Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry throughout the World.

20 Kiukiang Road.

Tel. 2248.

Cables: Pneumatic.



Air-Floal

TALC

the powder of fairy fineness—soft, fragrant as a caress.

ASSORTED ODORS

Wistaria, Corylopsia, Lilac; also Borated, Baby Talc and Flesh Tint. Guaranteed Pure.

Talcum Puff Co., Mfrs.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Connell Bros. Company.

Original Agents,

Shanghai,

Hongkong and

Manila P.I.



PEACE NOT YET NEAR, IS LONDON DECLARATION

England, However, Would Not
Resent a Transmission of,
German Proposals.

MAJORITY EAGER FOR WAR

Prevailing Sentiment Is That
The Conflict Must Go On
To a Decision.

London, October 7.—Wall Street's break on the reports that Ambassador Gerard is taking to Washington the Kaiser's peace terms is regarded here rather as an index to the speculative position in New York than as an indication of any value in the international situation.

Whether or not Mr. Gerard has undertaken to act in any such capacity is a question of which no one here claims any knowledge, although speculation is rife. But the opinion is practically unanimous that the time is not ripe for the successful intimation of peace negotiations. The Kaiser's peace terms, however much they may have changed since the days when the German Chancellor spoke of indemnities to cover the war costs, are not yet likely to have been reduced to a proportion which would tempt any of the Allies to serious consideration.

It is, of course, well understood that neither Mr. Gerard, in case he is carrying an offer, nor Mr. Wilson, in the event of his putting proposals before the Allies, would be doing anything but their plain duty as neutrals. Mr. Lloyd George in a recent interview omitted the consideration of the fact that the Second Hague Conference expressly sanctioned such good offices as the President would undertake by passing on any peace suggestion the Kaiser or his Government might make through Mr. Gerard.

Such a step by Mr. Wilson would not necessarily imply that he seconded the motion, and in well-informed quarters here it is not believed that Mr. Wilson will identify himself with any mediation proposal unless he understands his good offices are desired by both sides. Nothing in the nature of a balloon d'essai is likely to have any success. Were any definite proposals for peace made officially on behalf of the German Government they would be submitted for the consideration of all the allied Governments and the decision would rest, not with England or France or Russia, but with all three jointly.

Outside of the practically negligible number of pacifists, the overwhelming consensus in this country is that no useful purpose can yet be served by efforts to substitute the machinery of negotiation for the decisions of war.

At the Foreign Office today The New York Times correspondent was informed that there was no further word to say on the prospect of peace beyond the recent utterance of Mr. Lloyd George.

"What Mr. Lloyd George said reflects the position of England in any move for premature peace," said an official "The Government has not the slightest word of any peace overtures from the Kaiser to President Wilson. If the Germans are on the point of asking for peace intervention, we have no inkling of it. The New York Times may say with authority that England is determined to push the war to a conclusive end. No halfway peace terms will be accepted by Great Britain. That is the most positive comment that can be made on the reports that the Kaiser is making peace overtures through America."

Cavalry An Unusual Sight in War of Big Guns and Trenches



Heavy artillery and trench warfare have almost eliminated the necessity of cavalry in the struggle in Europe and the dashing horsemen are so seldom seen that this picture of a column of British Cavalry is rather unique. The column is marching over a captured district along the Somme.

News Briefs

In connection with the recent death at San Francisco, of the father of Mr. H. R. Bostwick, who is at the present time in Korea attending to mining operations in which he and Mr. H. Collbran, are associated, it was unfortunately announced in one paper or another, including The China Press that, first H. Collbran, and later, his son H. E. Collbran, had passed away. The elder Bostwick died at a very advanced age. Both Mr. Collbran and his son are reported to be enjoying their usual good health. The mistake is understood to have originated in the retransmission of a telegram from Korea to Shanghai which said "Father died today" etc., there being fathers and sons in both cases.

The marriage of Mr. David McMurray and Miss Aggie H. Mauchan, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Mauchan, Maryfield Dumbar-ton, Scotland, was solemnized on November 1 at the Union Church in Hongkong. Mr. McMurray is the superintendent engineer of the Jardine, Mathison & Co.'s Hongkong branch. The couple are spending their honeymoon in Japan.

The annual Chrysanthemum show will be held at the Town Hall on November 15.

Word was received by telegraph yesterday that all the passengers and the crew of the S. S. Glenlogan, sunk in War Zone waters recently, were landed in safety. Master Hall, the 14-year-old son of Mr. C. E. Hall, of the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, was the only Shanghai resident aboard.

According to the "Manchuria Daily News" the Chinese Eastern Railway has declined to accept transportation of any through goods destined to the South Manchuria since the 26th ult.

Announcements have been received here of the program of the Philippine Carnival which will be held in Manila February 3 to 11. The handsome new auditorium recently completed will house the exhibitions and a portion of the social attractions. The association in charge of the affair has made elaborate plans for a gorgeous spectacle including a huge civic and military parade.

Word has been received in Shanghai of the death of Mr. Henry Symes at the front. He was well known here having been a resident of Shanghai for nine years during which time he was active in the affairs of the S.V.C. and the clubs. The deceased was born at Bradford, England, and was 52 years of age. He came to Shanghai in 1906. He was connected with the firms of Messrs. W. Howitt and Co. and Messrs. Grayrigg and Co. He left Shanghai for the front in February of last year and was commissioned a Second Lieut. in the 6th Batt. of the Yorkshire and Lancashire Regiment. His death occurred on September 30 on the Western Front.

ALIEN JINGOES CAUSE DISCORD IN BRAZIL

Feeling Between Pro-Alies And
Pro-Germans Widened By
Portugal's Course

New York, October 8.—Sharp controversy continues between the pro-German and the pro-Ally sections of the population of Brazil, and the division between the two elements has been considerably widened by the entrance of Portugal, the mother country, into the lists on the side of the Allies, according to articles found in recent issues of Brazilian newspapers. One of the leading subjects of debate in the press is the attitude that might be adopted by the members of the powerful Schutzenvereine, the great majority of whom are of German descent, in case of serious trouble between Brazil and Germany. This controversy became acute a short time ago when there was considerable discussion in Brazil regarding the advisability of taking over the German ships tied up in Brazilian ports in order to furnish vessels enough to serve the country's export and import needs.

On the one hand it is asserted in the press that the members of the rifle men's unions, 80,000 strong, are so pro-German that they would probably constitute a serious menace to the Brazilian Government if trouble broke out, while on the other it is affirmed that, although these sharpshooters are German by blood, they are loyal Brazilians and would stand by the Government under all circumstances. Furthermore, it is denied that they number anything like 80,000, although that was the figure mentioned in a letter from a German agent in Brazil dated June 13, 1916, and directed to a German official in Berlin, in which the possibility of a pro-German uprising was discussed. In this letter, excerpts from which were printed in The New York Times of August 8, the whole Brazilian Army was put at 80,000, "mostly worthless."

Following the publication on June 28 of an article entitled "The Menace of the German Schutzenvereine," in A Noite, one of the leading evening papers of the republic, giving details of the rifle men's unions in the strongly

German-settled State of Rio Grande do Sul, Lieutenant Villanova, representative of the District Commandant assigned to the rifle men's organizations in that State, challenged the statements made in the article in a letter sent to A Noite. This letter, as quoted by the Urwaldbote, a German paper published in Blumenau, one of the biggest and oldest German colonies in Brazil, reads in part as follows:

"If any such danger existed I would have already notified the General Commander in this region to that effect, as demanded by my duty as representative assigned to the organizations not affiliated with the 'Trio Brasileiro.' 'There are no great masses of Germans' composing the membership of the Schutzenvereine in this State. The members of the Schutzenvereine are in their great majority, Brazilians; they are German only by ancestry. Their number is far below 15,000; in fact, it is almost certain that there are hardly 10,000 of them, although I can give no exact data on this until I shall have finished the complete, detailed statistics on which I am working. The alleged '80,000 German sharpshooters, equipped with weapons of war, exist only in a huge lie invented in Rio de Janeiro, which is worthy of being compared with the one about the hospital that was fitted out as a fortress."

"About half of these rifle men's unions form the 'Schutzenbund of Rio Grande do Sul' which has its headquarters in Porto Alegre and on whose General Committee a member of the State Legislature and an Alderman are found. If Brazilians of German extraction were subjects of the Kaiser, our Minister of Foreign Affairs would be one, too. Then only the savages of Brazil and their descendants could be regarded as Brazilians. And how far can these Schutzenvereine go toward forming hostile reserves within our borders, even if we accept as valid the nonsense that the Brazilian-born and educated sons of Germans are to be classed as Germans? We are not at war with Germany yet, and I do not know that we have any cause to be."

KODAK Finishing
Fastest and best work in town.
Get your work done right.
Burr 2 Broadway

SEES GERMANY BEATEN AS JIM CORBETT WAS

French Academician Draws A
Parallel Between the Entente
And Fitzsimmons

Paris, October 7.—Maurice Donnay, a member of the Academy, referring to David Lloyd George's "war to a knockout" interview, goes the British Minister one better in today's Liberte, when he compares the struggle between the Entente and Germany to the historic Fitzsimmons-Corbett fight.

The writer gives a detailed description of the champions, comparing Corbett, the heavyweight champion of the world, to Germany, and Fitzsimmons, exteriorly the less imposing fighter, to the Entente. Then he goes on to describe the different phases of the fight. First, he says, Corbett's superior science and weight made things go his way; then came a moment when the chances seemed to hang in the balance and change to the other side.

"The indefatigable Fitzsimmons," says Mr. Donnay, "gave his opponent no respite. While conserving his own forces, he gradually wore out Corbett by raining incessant blows at a distance. These 'jabs' are not very dangerous, but by dint of constant repetition finally enervate the opponent."

Then follows the description of the final phase, when Fitzsimmons got the champion up against the ropes, and the latter began swaying "as if he had taken too many grogs."

"His science gradually left him in the lurch until, in the clinch, Fitz-

simmons said: 'I've got you now, and I am going to flatten you out.' 'I know it,' panted the doomed champion. From the beginning Fitzsimmons had been maneuvering to get in a 'shift punch'—otherwise a solar plexus blow. A moment later he got it in, and the world's champion saw fireworks and heard bells—what is called 'being sent to dreamland.' The slender middleweight had conquered the colossal heavyweight champion. Courage, audacity, and tenacity had got the better of force."

In drawing a comparison between the two fighters, M. Donnay carefully points out that Corbett was a loyal fighter, whom his countrymen nicknamed Pompadour Jim. "No one," he says, "would think of calling the

Kaiser Pompadour Michel. Though the terrible match is not yet finished and doubtless still holds its surprises, the time has already come when Germany, worried, harried, up against the ropes, appears 'grogy' and the moment is steadily approaching when she will hear her opponent's terrible whisper, 'I've got you now.'

"Already she knows it is coming, as witness the voice of Bethmann-Hollweg, the declarations of the Crown Prince, the avowals of prisoners, and letters from civilians. The movement to get in the shift punch is drawing nearer. When it comes the bells will ring—the bells of victory—and German militarism will be sent off to 'dreamland,' and we will see to it that it stays there."

Do You Suffer From Backaches?



Are Your Kidneys Weak?

The work the kidneys have to do is totally different from the work of the other organs of the body.

The heart pumps the blood. The lungs feed the system with air. The digestive system deals with the food we eat.

But the kidneys have to filter the blood, and drain out the liquid waste from our food and drink.

That is what the kidneys are for—to keep the blood pure. When they fail, the poisonous waste left in the blood makes you feel heavy, sleepy, and irritable; your back aches, you may get a touch of rheumatism, dropsical swellings appear under the eyes or in the ankles. The urinary system is affected, and you may suffer from gravel or stone.

Kidney and urinary disorders are a class of diseases by themselves, and treatment that is successful for other diseases may be wrong for the kidneys—only a kidney remedy can help them.

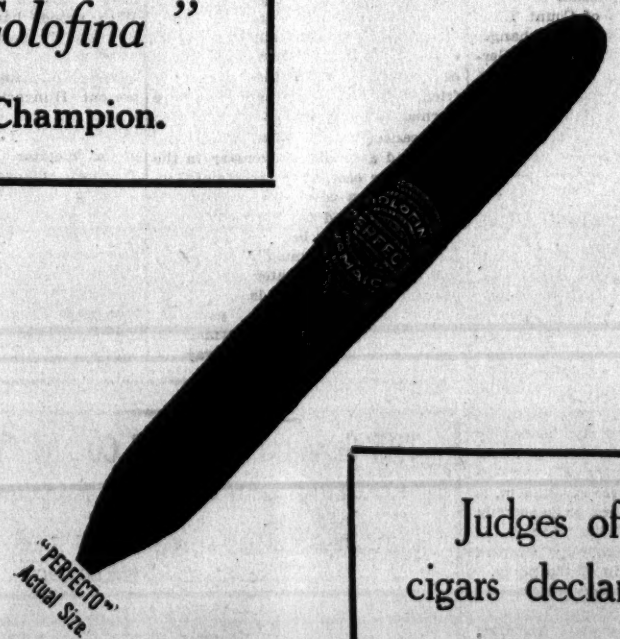
That is what Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for. They are intended for the kidneys and urinary system and nothing else. If this remedy is started with in good time, before the kidneys are seriously diseased, the good results will be permanent. But do not neglect your kidneys too long.

DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS
WILL HELP YOU.

The Judges in
Tientsin were of
no exception when
they declared

"Golofina"
the Champion.

"Golofina"



Judges of good
cigars declare

"Golofina"

the best cigar to
be had in China
—or elsewhere.

"Golofina"

(This advertisement issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.)

IMPORTANT

★ **Star Garage Co.** ★

PHONE WEST 197

New Series of Chandler Closed Cars

For Hire

SEVEN-SEATER

\$5.00 Per Hour

126 BUBBLING WELL ROAD.

Electric Radiators

Consumers who in past winter seasons have hired electric radiators from the Department are advised to make early application for hire again this season.

Do not let the first cold snap find you without your electric fire.

BE PREPARED.

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD, TEL. NO. 2660.

Quality
Right.

SWEDISH PAPER

Prices
Right.

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
No. 6 Kiangse Road

HUNGARY PLAYING OWN GAME IN WAR

Italian Observers Say Separate Peace Threat Is Used to Coerce Germany

BERLIN NEGLECTS VIENNA

Premier Tisza, Is Co-operating in Secret with the 'Opposition' at Budapest

New York, October 8.—Count Apponyi's declarations in the Hungarian Diet regarding the urgency of Austria-Hungary being represented in Washington by an Ambassador at the present critical period and the added statement that Count Apponyi himself would probably accept the position if it were offered to him give point to a warning which is published in Italian newspapers regarding agitations in the Hungarian Parliament and news from Hungary generally. The Tribuna of Rome, a newspaper which at times is regarded as a semi-official Government organ, affirms that the most conspicuous opposition for the moment in the Hungarian Diet, that led by Count Andrássy and Count Apponyi, is in reality no opposition at all, but merely a cover for the campaign which the Premier, Count Tisza, is waging in behalf of Hungarian domination.

News forwarded from Budapest to two London newspapers is obviously from the highest Government sources, the Tribuna says, but it always carries with it the clear indication of the purpose for which it is given out, and the insistence with which it constantly refers to the "opposition" of Count Andrássy and Count Apponyi may be taken, in conjunction with facts otherwise known in this connection, as a proof that the opposition is simulated and not real. Count Andrássy and Count Apponyi, it is affirmed, are the two chief lieutenants of Count Tisza in carrying out the ambitious program for turning the European war to the advantage and aggrandizement of Hungary.

Count Tisza's Right Hand Man

One of the immediate purposes of Premier Tisza is to place his right-hand man, Count Andrássy, in the office of Foreign Minister in Vienna, and this explains the attacks made on Baron Burian by the "opposition," while Count Tisza, as Premier, is, according to all the rules, obliged to take up the defense of the responsible official at the imperial capital.

The press of the allied countries generally has for weeks past devoted the closest attention to the proceedings in Budapest, and such events as the entry into the war of Rumania, the prospective action of Greece, and the possibility of Bulgaria and Turkey abandoning the Teutonic alliance have been considered as of minor importance compared with the possibility of separate action on the part of Hungary. This kingdom has gradually been asserting itself to the point, the Corriere di Milan and other newspapers state, that it is able to dictate today in important matters to the Government in Berlin, and they declare it is a proof of the present low estate of the German Great General Staff that Count Andrássy, acting on a recent mission to Berlin as the representative of Count Tisza, was able to cause immediate changes to be made in the disposal of German troops on the eastern front. Already, in the Autumn of 1914, Count Tisza himself, the Tribuna says, went to German headquarters in the west, where the Emperor William then was, and threatened the withdrawal of Hungary from the war unless aid was at once sent for the protection of Hungary, and the Germans now lament that it was this action and the yielding by the Great General Staff, which sent Field Marshall von Mackensen to save Hungary, that have brought about the failure of the German campaign against France.

The aims of the Hungarian chiefs are said to be of the most ambitious kind. A separatist party, headed by Count Karolyi, which demands the assertion by Hungary of her independence as a separate kingdom, is declared by the Tribuna to be secretly fostered by Count Tisza, who it is understood might at any moment assume the leadership of the party.

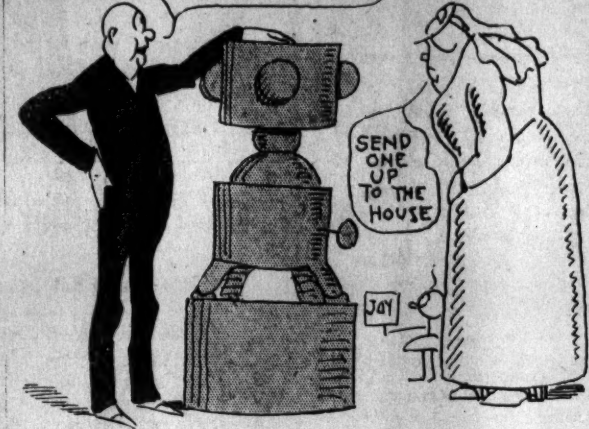
One of the immediate demands of this party is that the Hungarian Government immediately withdraw the Hungarian army from Austrian command and control and recall it for home defense, as it has a right to do by the Constitution of the kingdom. This, the Tribuna says, is one of the weapons used by the Hungarian Government to force the authorities in Berlin to deal with Budapest and to neglect Vienna, and the newspaper adds that the reason thus committed by the Kaiser's Government toward that of the Austrian Emperor is likely to bring bitter fruit to Prussia, and that indeed the consequences are already being seen in the embittered attitude of Bavaria toward Berlin and the growing dissatisfaction in Saxony.

It has been suggested that the

What's The Use?

By T. E. Powers

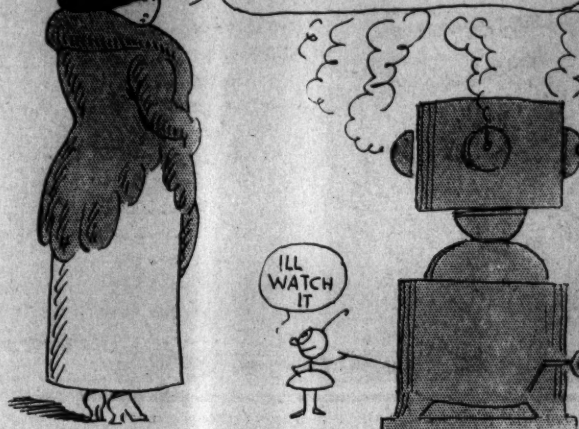
THIS, MADAM, IS OUR PATENT PUDDING COOKER. YOU PUT YOUR PUDDING IN HERE, TURN ON THE HEAT, LEAVE IT—GO TO THE THEATRE, IF YOU WISH AND WHEN YOU COME BACK YOUR PUDDING IS READY FOR THE TABLE



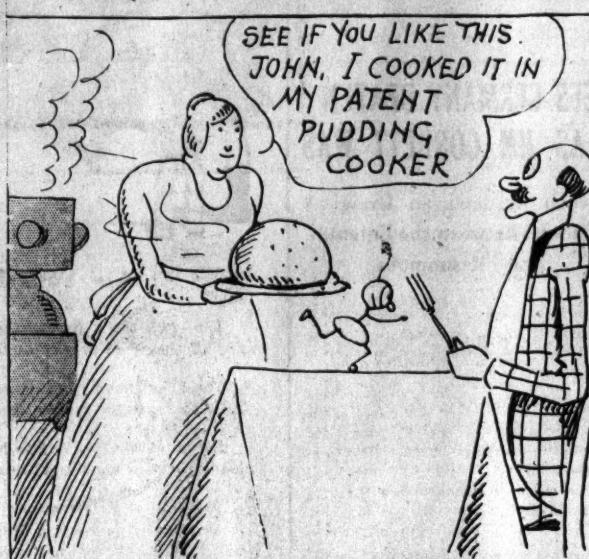
SEND ONE UP TO THE HOUSE

JOY

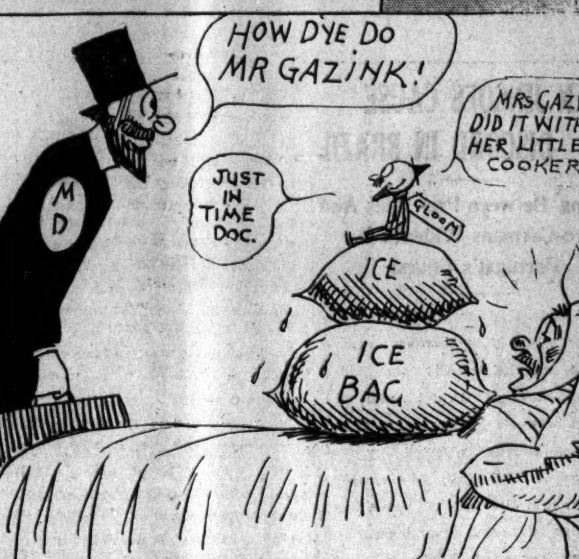
I WILL GO TO THE THEATRE AND WHEN I GET BACK THE PUDDING WILL BE READY FOR DINNER



ILL WATCH IT



SEE IF YOU LIKE THIS. JOHN, I COOKED IT IN MY PATENT PUDDING COOKER



HOW DYE DO MR GAZINK!

JUST IN TIME DOC.

MRS GAZINK DID IT WITH HER LITTLE COOKER

LITTLE ROMANCES OF REAL LIFE



SO POOR UNCLE GROUCH IS DEAD? YOUR UNCLE GROUCH IS DEAD

POOR UNCLE GROUCH

UNCLE GROUCH WILL

I LEAVE ALL OF MY MONEY TO START A POOR FARM FOR HOMELESS CATS

POOR UNCLE GROUCH

German Government in aiding and abetting the stand taken by Hungary has believed that Austria, if abandoned by Hungary, would be forced into the German Empire, and that the latter would thus be well compensated by any losses in the field, as it would reach from the North Sea and the Baltic to the shores of the Adriatic and become a Mediterranean power.

German-Hungarian Friendship

The Hungarian leaders seemingly are eager to play the game for Germany. Count Andrássy a few months ago delivered an address in the Aula Maxima of the University of Munich on the solidarity of the interests of Germany and Hungary. That address has recently been circulated in pamphlet form throughout Germany. In it Austria is almost entirely neglected. The future belongs to Germany and Hungary, Geographically, ethnically, and economically they are shown as destined of necessity to be the closest of friends. Even from the oldest days Germania and Pannonia have had no real causes of dissension, while both have had a common adversary in the Slav to the east. "The power of Germany always covered the shoulders of Hungary and the forces of Hungary have always been a bulwark for Germany." They must both come out of this war greater than ever and the closest of friends.

The circulation of the pamphlet with these sentiments in Germany is regarded as a paying of the way for

forcing Count Andrássy on Austria as Minister of Foreign Affairs. That the Magyars, however, have any intention of playing Germany's game in reality, or of playing any country's game but their own, is scoffed at in the Italian press as contrary to all the traditions of the Magyars, who are said to have been conspicuously hostile to all that is not Magyar. Count Andrássy is sometimes declared to be of Latin Transylvanian origin, but if so, the Tribuna says, he is more Magyar than the Magyars themselves.

This "warlike, chivalrous, but somewhat intolerant people" now sees a future where Prussia will not be as powerful in Central Europe as she has been for a generation past, a future in which the Magyars will have a chance to assert themselves. With proper handling of the situation now the hegemony ought to pass from Prussia to Hungary. The man qualified to bring this about is the present Hungarian Premier, Count Tisza. At this moment, according to the Tribuna, he has all the attributes of a dictator. No man in the Teutonic alliance today, not even Field Marshall von Hindenburg, is as big as Count Tisza, who has the genius, the tireless energy, and the coercive force of a great leader, or of a despot, as the Tribuna prefers to describe the form of his sway.

Hungarian Premier the Leader

"From the very first day of the war," says the famous Italian editor,

Signor Morelli, who writes under the pseudonym Rastignac, "one name resounded more than any other in the rumor of arms, a name which sounded like the challenge flung at the Slavs of Serbia and at the whole

civilized world. Tisza was then said to be the author of the ultimatum which the meek Berchtold would not have dared to think of; Tisza, the enemy of the Slavs and of Russia; Tisza, the accomplice and the instru-

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

KAIPING Coal Coke

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai and Ramsay & Co., Hankow.

"The Richest of all Tinned Milks Tested"

Says the Committee on Infant and Invalid Diet of the Medical Missionary Association of China



ment of the Government of Berlin. Now, after two years of the war, another Magyar name resounds in the political-military bulletins of Berlin and Austria, that of Andrássy. Austria is now but an empty word, its army being in the hands of the Germans and its politics in those of the Magyars. The day of the Hapsburgs has gone. The problem of the hour is whether a man (Andrássy) hitherto distasteful to the Emperor of Austria, but now agreeable to the Emperor of Germany, is to carry out for Count Tisza a program of intimate accord, not of the Central Empires among themselves, but of the Hungarian part of the Austrian Empire with the German Empire. In the affirmative case, Count Andrássy becomes the most significant and most representative man in the present situation.

"The first treaty of alliance be-

tween Austria and Germany against Russia bore, with the signature of Bismarck, that of Count Andrássy, the present Count's father. Is there now really to be a new dual combination, that of Magyar and German, or is there to be a smash-up of both the old combination of Austrian and Magyar and of the new Magyar-German project? In any case no one can say that the Magyar-German policy of today is other than a mere expedient, an expedient which on the German side does not bear the imprint of the hand of a Bismarck, artisan of victory."

Register Tomorrow

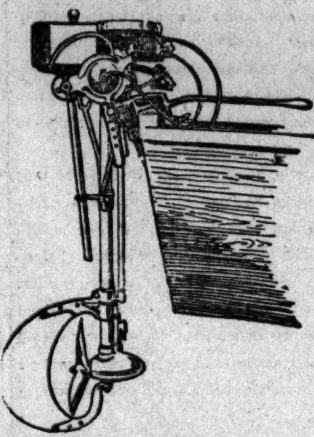
Tomorrow is the first day of registration. To vote at the coming election and to enroll so as to be able to vote in next year's direct primaries you must first register. The polls are open from 5.30 tomorrow evening and until 10.30. Register tomorrow!

NEW MODEL ARCHIMEDES Portable Boat Motor 2 and 5 H.P.

THE ONLY PORTABLE 2-CYLINDER MOTOR ON THE MARKET

For Business, Sport and Recreation

May readily be attached to any round or flat bottom rowboat, no matter whether the stern be pointed or squarecut. It is indisputably easier to manipulate than a one-cylinder motor. It is easier to start, more powerful, and more reliable.



Simple, Strong, Durable, Reliable

Can be attached in two minutes; Automatic Lubrication; Magneto attachment to fly-wheel; solid brass rudder.

Wm. Katz & Co.,

1a, Jinkee Road
SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA
Demonstrations Given

BIG BEN

THE WORLD'S GREATEST ALARM CLOCK

stands seven inches tall, with well-shaped distinct hands and a big, broad dial, easily visible in the dim morning light.

He rings just when you want and either way you want—five straight minutes or every other half-minute during ten minutes, unless you shut him off.

He has everything in his favor—quality, looks and style. He looks the price; he's worth the price.

\$6.50

Ask your store to show you the

BIG BEN

Distributors:

MUSTARD & Co.

22, Museum Road, Shanghai



Apply to The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd. for particulars of all kinds of SWEDISH PAPER

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. [of China], LTD.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS & MANUFACTURERS

TELEPHONES 1606 & 1608 7 JINKEE ROAD
TELEGRAMS "GENLECTRIC"

SUPPLIERS OF EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL

"OSRAM" DRAWN WIRE LAMPS, WIRES, CABLES, FLEXIBLES, TELEPHONES, BATTERIES, BELLS, FITTINGS, GLASSWARE, ELECTRIC IRONS, KETTLES, ETC.

Steam Engine Dynamo Sets, Motors, Dynamos, Transformers, Switches and Accessories, Instruments

SPORTS

Latest News of Athletic World

GOSSIP

KIANGWAN CAMP S.V.C. HAS VISITORS' NIGHT

Scottish Company Introduces The Haggis with Appropriate Ceremonial

The most popular pony's win at Kiangwan would never produce half the enthusiasm that was evident at Kiangwan camp of the S. V. C. last evening, on the occasion of "visitors' night." There were about 300 Volunteers, quite as many "boys" and nearly as many guests and it was a most hilarious wind-up to what was generally voted about as successful a camp as has been known.

The Scottish Company produced something of a novelty at the dinner by springing a haggis on the company. This was introduced with almost more form than is known even in the Highlands. Piper Strachan led the way, followed by a sergeant with "the girl chieftain o' the puddin' race," then a mighty Highlander swinging the double flag of Highland Dew, five more with the guests' haggis, the claymore bearer and a guard of the rest of the company.

To "Pibroch o' Donal Dubh" they swung round the hall, depositing the mystery in front of Captain Rutherford, who, with a Highland salute, carved it with his skean and the concoction was voted harmless by all and appetizing by most.

When the feasting was finished, Major Trueman engaged in a brief eulogy of the men at camp. He said that the Corps as a whole suffered from cold feet—some because they were there and all too many because they were not and he was distinctly proud of the coldfooted but stout-hearted men he saw before him.

For the Maritime Company, whose first appearance it was, the Major had a special word of praise and this was echoed by Chairman Pearce of the Municipal Council, who followed. A brief speech was also made by Chairman Yang of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, who told how proud the Shanghai Chinese were of the Chinese Company of the S. V. C., as ably commanded by Captain Grayridge. They recognized that the Corps as a whole was working for the benefit of the Chinese and they hoped to see the Chinese Company in particular gaining still more honors, a sentiment which brought rousing cheers from the foreigners.

This ended the speech-making; songs, stories and toasts filled out a most enjoyable evening.

Beaconsfield Choice For Champions' Race

(Continued from Page 1)

the day before and will undoubtedly be fancied by many for a place in the Champions.

For the Racing Stakes, there was no more opposition to Winsome Dahlia, than there had been earlier to Beaconsfield and the pony romped away, making quite good time, too, considering the heavy going. Noting that there was nothing to draw the animal out, it looks as though it will give Beaconsfield quite a race today. Birdwood, seven pounds better off on the weights, claimed the Sycee Stakes from Derby Chief by half a length. The Siccawel Plate was thought to be easy for Castlefield, even with another seven pounds on its back and most people set to work to fill second and third places.

However, Mr. Hill was out to qualify Hazelnut and did it in splendid fashion. It seems to be an animal which does not like to stay too long behind and, after being forced into the lead at Probals, it never again lost it. Castlefield challenged when entering the straight and drew almost level.

Then Mr. Stewart put all he knew into the work, but without any effect. Mr. Hill had judged the pace to perfection. He won by a neck only, yet had scarcely touched the pony, whereas Castlefield had a decided idea of what the whip feels like. The pari-mutuel paid out the biggest dividend of the afternoon—\$91.

The day wound up with a good win for Faked Wheel in the Mongolian Plate, seven furlongs. Starting well, it was held in a good position until half-way down the straight and then let out to a two lengths win from Peronne. It looks like a useful addition to the already smart bunch of sprinters.

The results follow:

- 1.—The Northern Cup.—Value Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 75. Third pony, Tls. 50. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of a race at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Non-starters at this meeting 7 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won an official race previous to this meeting allowed 5 lbs.—Three-Quarters of a mile.
 - Mr. Fay's brown Nirvana, Mr. Heard 155—1
 - Mr. Henry Morris' dun

Willard May Fight Carpenter



Georges Carpenter

Jack Curloy, one of the directors of Champion Jess Willard is earnestly hoping for an early termination of the war in Europe. Jack has a plan to match the heavyweight champion of the world with Georges Carpenter, the French champion, who is now serving his country as an aviator.

Curloy says that a Willard-Carpenter match would draw a crowd larger than any that has ever witnessed a pugilistic contest. In the meantime Carpenter is fighting at the front for ten dollars a month. It is estimated that his earnings before the war were close to a million dollars as he was the most popular fighter in Europe.

Homefield, Mr. Stewart. 158—2

Mr. Robson's grey Niblick.

Mr. J. A. Hayes. 158—3

Also ran:—Swanee (Mr. A. H. Watts), The Raj (Mr. Knoll), Hazelnut (Mr. Hill), Pingwu Chief (Mr. J. I. Ezra), The Fly Bird (Mr. Dupree), Voltaire (Mr. Seap).

Two lengths; the same. Time, 1.37 1/5.

Pari-mutuel, for win \$17.00.

Places, 1st \$5.70, 2nd \$5.50, 3rd \$10.90.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket No. 413, 2nd 482, 3rd 381.

2.—The China Cup.—Value Tls. 250.

Second pony, Tls. 75. Third pony, Tls. 50. For China ponies, being bona fide Griffins of this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners 5 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won an official race previous to this meeting allowed 5 lbs.—One mile.

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's grey Derby Chief, Mr. Heard. 155—1

Mr. Robson's white The Canny Bird, Mr. J. A. Hayes. 158—2

Mr. John Liddell's grey Malcolm, Mr. Dalglish. 161—3

Also ran:—Golden Cock (Mr. Ezra), The Starling (Mr. Hill), Naughty Boy (Mr. H. Seth).

Three lengths; many. Time, 2.20 3/5.

Pari-mutuel, for win \$39.80.

Places, 1st \$12.40, 2nd \$14.40.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket No. 493, 2nd 616, 3rd 353.

3.—The Shanghai Stakes.—Value Tls. 500. Second pony, Tls. 150.

Third pony, Tls. 75. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies that have started at this meeting and not won a race allowed 5 lbs. Bona fide Griffins of this meeting allowed 7 lbs. Allowances not accumulative.—One mile and a half.

Mr. Henry Morris' bay Beaconsfield, Mr. Stewart. 158—1

Mr. Lamerton's grey Mame-luke, Mr. Hill. 150—2

Mr. Durgor's grey Concession, Mr. Dupree. 153—3

Also ran:—The Spec, late Memory (Mr. Knoll), Driver (Mr. Williams).

Four lengths; many. Time, 3.38 2/5.

Pari-mutuel, for win \$5. Places, 1st \$5.20, 2nd \$7.10.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket No. 553, 2nd 451, 3rd 383.

4.—The Pagoda Cup.—Value Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 75.

Third pony, Tls. 50. For Sub-

scription Griffins of this meeting. Ponies not qualified unless they remain the property of the original owner or owners. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners 7 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Middy's cream Kingsmead, Mr. Burkill. 153—1

Mr. Tiga Tuan Kongsee's bay Ampat, Mr. J. I. Ezra. 159—2

Mr. Jeffert's grey Dinant, Mr. Moller. 159—3

Also ran:—Shorty (Mr. Wulleumier), Elgin (Mr. Boyd), Captain Kettle (Mr. Rowe), Dally Chief (Mr. Heard), Ambleside (Mr. Johnstone), Perlmutter (Mr. Ezra), Puck (Mr. J. A. Hayes), Chicken Food (Mr. Dalglish), Ginger (Mr. H. Seth), Nyanze (Mr. Seap).

Half-length; three-quarter length. Time, 3.01 3/5.

Pari-mutuel, for win \$13.70.

Places, 1st \$6.20, 2nd \$8.00, 3rd \$8.60.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket No. 419, 2nd 569, 3rd 523.

5.—The Llama Misu Stakes.—Value Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 75.

Third pony, Tls. 50. For all China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies that have started at this meeting and not won a race allowed 7 lbs.—Two miles.

Mr. Messrs. Sky and Hickling's grey Mush, Mr. Johnstone. 151—1

Mr. Lamerton's ch. Bornite, Mr. Rowe. 158—2

Mr. Cice's white Whitleight, late Patrol, Mr. Moller. 152—3

Also ran:—Moratorium (Mr. Wulleumier), The Capercallzie (Mr. Hill), White Nile (Mr. Boyd), The Spear, late Spear (Mr. Knoll), Hellespont (Mr. A. H. Watts), Battle Dawn (Mr. Dupree), Wakefield (Mr. Stewart), Sandway (Mr. Vida), Daddy Long Legs, late Robgill (Mr. J. A. Hayes), The Trader (Mr. Dalglish).

A head; a length and a half. Time, 4.47 2/5.

Pari-mutuel, for win \$16.90.

Places, 1st \$11.90, 2nd \$17.50, 3rd \$39.40.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket No. 718, 2nd 278, 3rd 122.

6.—The Rubicon Plate.—Value Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 75.

Third pony, Tls. 50. For China ponies, being bona fide Griffins of this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of a race 7 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won an official race previous to this meeting

allowed 5 lbs.—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's black Zuider Zee, Mr. A. H. Watts. 162—1

Mr. John Liddell's gr. Inch-kelth, Mr. Dalglish. 158—2

Mr. E. S. Hine's bay Usanda, Mr. Hill. 158—3

Also ran:—Sidelight (Mr. Moller), Paradox (Mr. Wulleumier).

One and a half lengths; three lengths. Time, 3.04 4/5.

Pari-mutuel, for win \$12.10.

Places, 1st \$6.20, 2nd \$6.90.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket No. 676, 2nd 425, 3rd 364.

7.—The Racing Stakes.—Value Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 75.

Third pony, Tls. 50. For China ponies that have never been raced previous to January 1, 1916 and that have started at this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this or any other meeting, 5 lbs. extra. Ponies that have never been placed allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Sir Paul's grey Winsome Dahlia, Mr. Burkill. 160—1

Mr. Tonkin's grey Billy, late Poorpoo, Mr. Williams. 155—2

Mr. Seth's grey Adventure, Mr. Heard. 160—3

Also ran:—Daylight (Mr. Moller), Silverwood (Mr. J. I. Ezra), Simple Simon (Mr. Law).

5 lbs. extra. Many lengths; half a length. Time was 2.58.

Pari-mutuel, for win \$5.10. Places, 1st \$6.10, 2nd \$17.30.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket No. 272, 2nd 467, 3rd 452.

8.—The Sycee Stakes.—Value Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 75.

Third pony, Tls. 50. For China ponies, being bona fide Griffins of this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of a race 7 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won an official race previous to this meeting allowed 5 lbs.—Three-Quarters of a mile.

Mr. Mr. Ezra's ches. Birdwood, Mr. Ezra. 155—1

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's grey Derby Chief, Mr. Heard. 162—2

Mr. Sky's ches. Harry, Mr. Johnstone. 162—3

Also ran:—Eurosas (Mr. Knoll), Wormwood (Mr. J. I. Ezra), Votan (Mr. Burkill), Surplice (Mr. J. A. Hayes).

Half a length; four lengths. Time, 1.44 3/5.

Pari-mutuel, for win \$25.30.

Places, 1st \$8.70, 2nd \$13.20, 3rd \$9.30.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket No. 33, 2nd 790, 3rd 582.

9.—The Siccawel Plate.—Value Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 75.

Third pony, Tls. 50. For all China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs.—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Mr. Blix's bay Hazelnut, Mr. Hill. 153—1

Mr. Henry Morris' ches. Castlefield, Mr. Stewart. 160—2

Mr. Fay's grey Wynona, Mr. Heard. 158—3

Also ran:—Candlelight (Mr. Moller), Sir Nigel (Mr. Knoll), Nomadic (Mr. Ezra), Banfield, late Banzai (Mr. Morris), Dixie (Mr. Vida), Paragon (Mr. Dalglish).

A neck; two lengths. Time, 2.58 1/5.

Pari-mutuel, for win \$91.30.

Places, 1st \$12.60, 2nd \$6.60, 3rd \$12.10.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket No. 474, 2nd 630, 3rd 869.

10.—The Mongolian Plate.—Value Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 75.

Third pony, Tls. 50. For Subscription Griffins of this meeting. Ponies not qualified unless they remain the property of the original owner or owners. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners 10 lbs. extra. Placed ponies 3 lbs. extra. Winners of two races excluded.—Seven furlongs.

Mr. Mr. Magnet's dun Faked Wheel, Mr. Johnstone. 156—1

Mr. Permy's grey Peronne, Mr. Wulleumier. 155—2

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's grey Dally Chief, Mr. Heard. 158—3

Also ran:—Golden Ray (Mr. J. Ezra), Conceit (Mr. H. Seth), The Lapwing (Mr. Hill), Mersey (Mr. Knoll), Chestnut Duke (Mr. Cannon), Mark Tapley (Mr. Rowe), Tuga (Mr. J. I. Ezra), Peanut (Mr. Burkill), Arizona (Mr. Moller), Optimist (Mr. Seth), Bunke (Mr. Schoch), Vichy (Mr. Springfield), Potash (Mr. Seap), Pierrot (Mr. Vida), Pete (Mr. Hayes), Safety Match (Mr. Dalglish), Petersham (Mr. Williams).

Two lengths; three. Time, 2.03 2/5.

Pari-mutuel, for win \$28.50.

Places, 1st \$11.30, 2nd \$16.10, 3rd \$19.80.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket No. 539, 2nd 652, 3rd 721.

Announcement Extraordinary

The Management of The Carlton Cafe beg to announce that beginning Tuesday, November 1st, they will serve an elaborate luncheon daily, from 12 noon until 2 p.m. Price \$1.25.

Also regular Table d'Hote dinner from 7 p.m. until 9 p.m. Price \$2.00.

We are also in a position, with our modern, up-to-date culinary department, to serve at a moment's notice a dainty little dinner party, wedding breakfast, or banquet, giving the best the market affords. We have recently introduced some very special dishes that would appeal to the most fastidious.

Supper served in Ball Room. Private Dining Rooms.

We are also catering to monthly boarders:
Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner.....\$60.00
Tiffin and Dinner 50.00
Tiffin, single 30.00
Dinner, single 35.00

The Carlton Cafe
TEL. 2337



Pour LUX on the troubled waters of the wash

Myriads of delightful Lux wafers are working wonders at the wash-tub all the world over. In colour, these wafers are as cream—to the touch they are as silk. Each single Lux wafer is a tiny missionary for cleanliness and comfort. Their mission is to make cleanliness really delightful and delightfully easy to attain.

LUX FOR WOOLLENS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS AND DAINTY FABRICS.

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers

Agents:

LEVER BROTHERS (CHINA), LIMITED,
3 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

CALIFORNIA GLACE FRUIT

The flavor is most delicious



Sullivan's Fine Candies

No. 11, Nanking Road.

ROSENSTOCK'S 1917 DIRECTORY

Commercial Gazetteer of China and Manila

will contain a complete Directory of Firms and Personnel, the principal Chinese Firms, Government and Municipal Officials, Consulates, Public and Private Schools, Missions and Members, Clubs and other Associations and an alphabetical list of Foreign Residents in

Amoy, Antung, Canton, Changchun, Changsha, Chefoo, Ching-kiang, Chinwangtao, Chungking, Dairen, Hangchow, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Ichang, Kiukiang, Lungkow, Macao, Manila, Moukden, Nanking, Newchwang, Ningpo, Peking, Port Arthur, Shanghai, Shashi, Soochow, Tientsin, Tongku, Tsinanfu, Tsingtau, Yochow, Wei-haiwei, Wenchow, Wuhu,

together with

a Trade Directory of the Principal Centres, a Commercial Gazetteer of China and an Abridged History and General Trade Report of China and a Description and Trade Report of each City. Information of all Firms, Clubs, Associations, etc. published gratis.

Publication Office for China: 4 Canton Rd., Shanghai.



A Trial Will Convince

PETER'S

Sporting Cartridges

ARE THE BEST.

Load for All Kinds of Game.

SQUIRES BINGHAM CO.

"The Store of Quality"

SHANGHAI.

Send for Price Lists.

BURGLARY AND THEFT

in the Foreign Settlements may be guarded against by Insuring Your Property with the



Java Sea and Fire Insurance Co.

88, KIUKIANG ROAD. TEL. 70
LIBERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated,
Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

The gale is likely to continue to blow from the Yellow Sea to the Eastern Sea. Overcast or cloudy weather in our regions. The typhoon of the Pacific seems recurring to the north-east.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 8, 1916

The American Presidential Election

THE result of the American Presidential election will, unless it is very close, be known in China some time today. If there is a landslide either way the outcome may be known here before noon.

The campaign between President Wilson and Judge Hughes has been followed with the usual interest by Americans out here, owing especially to the questions of foreign policy involved, and for the same reason citizens and subjects of other countries all over the world have displayed far keener interest than ever before.

President Wilson, leading the Democrats, has asked indorsement of his administration, standing firmly on his record. It has been up to Judge Hughes to pick flaws in this record and that he has acquitted himself well in this task is evident from the fact that the indications are that the election will be a close one. Judge Hughes has worked under a heavy handicap in one respect. He has not been able to tell the voters exactly what they might expect from him in the way of a foreign policy. He has had to confine himself to generalities as otherwise he would have incurred the charge of unpatriotically complicating the difficulties of the present administration in its dealings with foreign powers.

Viewed broadly, both the President and the Judge are men of established competency in the handling of large affairs. They are of that class known in America as "safe men." Their foreign policies, we venture, will not differ greatly.

Every four years Americans go out on a regular political rampage. The Democrats always are convinced that unless their candidate is elected the country will go to the dogs and the Republicans feel that, failing to make the happy choice offered by their candidate's fortunate presence in the campaign, the Great Republic will rapidly disintegrate. However, once the campaign is over, Democrats and Republicans alike, agree that it was a good fight, exchange congratulations and commiserations, and get back to their regular team work as Americans. And somehow or other they manage between them to keep on saving the country.

Political Changes in Japan

(New York Times)

ORDINARILY a change of ministry in Tokio would be a matter of slight interest to the people of the United States. The Emperor's acceptance of the resignation of Okuma and his request to Terauchi that he form a ministry are of interest to us now only because there are questions pending between the two Governments concerning which the Terauchi ministry may conceivably favor policies differing from those pursued by Count Okuma. The very interesting interview with Baron Sakatani, a Japanese economist of note and former Mayor of Tokio, might be construed as an intimation that the negotiations concerning the laws of California in respect to alien ownership of land and some other matters as yet unadjusted between us and Japan may be resumed and perhaps pressed somewhat more insistently than the Okuma ministry was disposed to press them. Count Okuma, a man of conservative views and eminently a man of peace, is a firm friend of America. His policies were vigorously opposed by a radical party in Japan, which for a long time sought his overthrow. General Terauchi is known to us for his firm, and from the Japanese point of view, entirely successful, administration of affairs in Korea, where he was Resident General. He is of a very different temper from Okuma, and his training has been that of a military man.

When Baron Sakatani's interview was published, comments were made upon it by an Attaché of the Japanese Embassy at Washington which tended to confirm the belief that the Tokio Government was inclined to consider this an opportune moment for resuming negotiations about the California

land question. The sentiments expressed were of sufficient importance to call forth an immediate disclaimer from the Embassy. It was said that, like the Sakatani interview, the comments were in no sense official and were not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Japanese Government. What instructions the new Japanese Ambassador will receive from the new ministry is at present, of course, purely a matter of conjecture, and that is true also of the policies which the Terauchi ministry may choose to adopt.

Baron Sakatani, in the interview to which we have referred, urged the justice and necessity of the repeal of the California land laws which the Japanese regard as discriminating against them; he dwelt upon the feeling of the Japanese that we should be willing to remove any restrictions imposed upon them which are not applied to the citizens or subjects of other foreign countries. Every American will cordially share his belief that the long-existing friendship between the United States and Japan will enable the two countries to reach a common and just understanding. There will be a difference of opinion as to the opportuneness of the present moment for a resumption of the negotiations.

It should be said in all frankness that the intentions of Japan concerning China are not clearly understood in this country, that there is a good deal of doubt, and also some misgiving, about them. Japan has assured us that her new treaty with Russia in nowise unfavorably affects our interests in China and that we are prepared to believe. Nevertheless, the manner in which the Japanese demands were pressed upon China some months ago and the evidence of the recent affair in Mongolia, showing that the Tokio Government appears to be persisting in its policy of exercising a very considerable control over internal administration in Chinese territory, make it desirable that our people should have time to observe the progress and outcome of this policy before we are asked to take up anew the question of extending to Japanese in this country privileges they do not now enjoy.

When the negotiations are resumed, it is desirable that nothing should stand in the way of their speedy advance to a mutually satisfactory settlement. We fear that so long as we are in doubt about the Japanese intentions toward China, so long, indeed, as we are very much in the dark as to what she is seeking to accomplish, there would be a state of public feeling in this country that might prejudice the happy issue of the proceeding.

It is evident that the state of public feeling here is not at all what it was when the question of the California land laws arose some years ago. Then there was a general disposition to ensure the people of California for enacting local laws in seeming conflict with international treaties. In other words, public opinion here was divided. That division can hardly be said to exist so long as we remain in our present state of uncertainty concerning Japan's purposes in Manchuria, Mongolia, and in Peking itself. If it should be found that the sentiment of the people of the United States opposed the present wishes of negotiators representing Japan, that sentiment would be one of the whole people, not of a part. We should be happily reassured by such an issue of Japanese policies in the Far East as would leave China really independent, enjoying that integrity of territory for which Mr. Hay successfully contended, and free from external restraint or interference. If there is present doubt about these matters, it is because we lack the information needed to form a just conclusion.

Unfortunately there are some influences here, more or less actively at work, which would tend to affect the friendly relation between the two countries, and we know that there has for a long time been an active anti-American party in Japan which has criticised with great severity the reasonable and friendly policies of the Okuma ministry. These influences of evil, comparable to those which have sought to disturb our relations with Mexico, will have no material to work with as soon as we have become convinced that our commercial and other interests in China will not be imperilled by any acts of Japan. With the coming into power of a new ministry in Tokio, the arrival here of a new Ambassador, and with the relations between Japan and China not yet determined, there will necessarily be a period of some uncertainty, which we should suppose the Japanese Government would consider to be unfavorable to the taking up afresh of questions pending with the Washington Government. The reasonable postponement of the matter would in the circumstances undoubtedly be wise, and we imagine the new Japanese ministry will be persuaded to adopt that course.

'Is This Your First Trip?'

(Manchester Guardian)

All the Americans on the ship were anxious to be the first to show us the skyline of New York, and to hear what we thought of their country before we had set foot in it, particularly if to the usual question "Is this your first trip?" we had answered that it was. All we Englishmen agreed that the skyline was very interesting, but the feature of it we liked best was the funnels of the Vaterland lying on the New Jersey side. While we were admiring the view and thinking of the work that Pitt and Washington had done to establish the Great Republic of the West—"really a considerable fact in the History of the World"—Fact principally due to Pitt," as Carlyle wrote—the ship was surrounded by a fleet of small vessels for various purposes of examination, and the skipper, fond of a joke, called out to us from the bridge to go below and put our tongues out to the quarantine officer. The anxiety of our American fellow-travelers to know what we thought of their country brought them along to the hotel in the morning. One of the Englishmen managed to express pretty nearly the feeling of those of us who had not seen America before by saying that New York was very impressive indeed, but it all looked to him slightly unreal, and that he got an ever-deepening impression that when the exhibition was over they would pull it all down.

To a new arrival New York appears to be a town of untidy streets and tidy inhabitants. The habit of buying half-a-dozen newspapers at a time probably has something to do with the untidiness. New Yorkers are copiously exhorted to be tidy. Waste-paper bins occur frequently, with the inscription "Join the loose paper hater! Obey the law!" but all the same the waste paper has the best of it. On the other hand, the New York streets have a great air of gaiety and brightness from the dresses of the young women, who wear their short skirts of a pattern that in England is used for the marquee at a garden party. The interior furnishings of most of the down-town offices appear to have been designed in dull greys and olives to form the most effective background for the stenographer's frock. American business offices, in New York particularly, are very well furnished and in excellent taste. Although rents are so high one never sees offices crowded, and most of them are extravagantly spacious. In general, nobody but the president of a corporation has a room to himself. Everybody else has a big roll-top desk and a telephone in the general office, far enough away from his nearest neighbor to carry on a conversation without being overheard. The affectation of haste, if it ever existed, is dead, and indeed haste would be impossible in New York in the summer, where in the narrow streets the temperature often rises to 97, with a humidity near saturation point.

The New York business man has rather a leisurely air, but is less talkative than an English business man. He pays the closest possible attention to what a visitor has to say, and prefers always to give a decisive answer at the end of the first interview. New York makes fun of Boston's habit of taking twenty-four hours, to think the matter over, but has very great respect for Boston's judgment in matters of business for all that. The severity of the attacks on corporations and on big business generally has put the American business man on the defensive, and he wears, in speaking of public affairs, a slightly apologetic air. In the dining-cars on railroads the back of the menu is given up to an apology for the company, inviting the public to consider the point of view of railway directors carrying on a great public service for no very great reward. This sort of pleading is usually rather skillfully done, and is an ingenious way of replying to newspaper attack. The Long Island Railroad has a still more ingenious way of putting itself in the right. In the summer the roads in Long Island are swarming with motor-cars and the railroads with electric trains. Accidents are hard to avoid at the level crossings. The railway company publish anxious appeals to motorists, and illustrate them with bold posters showing how accidents occur owing to motorists' carelessness. They also publish accounts of the care the railway company takes, and make a great deal of their anxiety to get through the season without a single fatal accident. It is greatly to their credit that they succeed, and it must be due very largely to their earnest propaganda. But the effect of it all is to produce in one's mind that if

an accident did occur it could not possibly be the fault of a railway company which took such great pains to avoid it. At the inquiry everybody would start with a prejudice in favor of the railroad. Other forms of advertising in America are less elevating. The famous electric sky-signs make Broadway hideous at night. They are interesting as a measure of the amount of light required to light a thoroughfare fully, but they are oppressive and there is more than a suggestion of insanity about them. Electric light is no cheaper in New York than elsewhere, but it is used more freely. The tramcars, the subway, the hotels, the stores are all more brightly illuminated than in England. The ferry-boats on the Hudson are a blaze of light.

Publicity is indeed "pitiless" in America. Motorists on tour carry a flag across the back of the car with the name of the State they belong to woven in big letters on it. Girls riding on the back of their sweethearts' motor-bicycles wear a flag round their waist with the motto "Excuse my back." A man can maintain a string of stores in New York by selling "unusual" hats—a claim that would lead directly to bankruptcy in London. Salesmanship in America is an exercise in hypnotism. There is no other way of accounting for some of the things Americans eat or wear. The big stores are lovely places, and on Fifth Avenue have room enough to appear to advantage, but the American system of not approaching a customer makes it very hard to get served. When at last the attention of the haughty shop girl has been drawn and the purchase made, one must wait and listen to the plaintive wall of "check girl!" half a dozen times before payment can be made. The stores open at nine and close at five. Some of them do not open at all on Saturdays. The young women appear to be well paid and well treated, but not very well satisfied. A shop assistant never smiles. "Please" and "Thank you" are almost unknown in the stores, as they are on the telephone, and the Englishman's "Thank you so much" meets with a surprised "Oh! you're welcome." The telephone companies make appeals for courtesy. "Let him hear the smile in your voice," but they fall on deaf ears. Everybody is on the telephone. The service is good, particularly for long distances. Connections are made quickly, and you can hear very plainly over long distances. It is more expensive than in England, but you don't have to pay for a long-distance call if the man you want is out or cannot be brought to the telephone.

The high buildings are not ugly. It is difficult to say much for the Equitable, except for the fine view of the harbor one gets from the upper stories, but the new Biltmore Hotel is quite good, and the Fifth Avenue Stores are very fine. American architects are rapidly solving the problem of the skyscraper, but a more difficult problem remains. The skyscrapers dwarf and spoil the proportions of everything in their neighborhood. St. Paul's itself would hardly stand a couple of forty-story office blocks alongside it. As one would expect from a country so generally efficient as America, food is good and, on the whole, well cooked. In the hotels and restaurants and on the trains it is dearer than in England. Shell-fish is particularly good. The soft shelled crab is a great delicacy, and broiled lobster at the Harvard Club or the Plaza is first-rate. Five-o'clock tea is unknown. It is a great deprivation, and makes the afternoon seem long and oppressive.

Dancing is the chief amusement in New York. Nearly all the hotels have part of the floor of the dining-room given up to it. Some of the music-halls have roof gardens, to which audiences and artists alike repair after the show. America is curiously English in its outlook on social problems. Its puritanism is excessive. Every year there is an outcry in the newspapers about the "daring" costumes of the bathers, but to the visitor the women appear to wear more clothes on the beach than they do in the street. Flirting is forbidden by law. The daughter of a highly respected citizen found herself in the courts for returning the friendly smile of a man on Fifth Avenue whom she had not seen before. The man was a member of the "vice squad" of detectives, whose duty it is to run to earth social weakness of that kind. In vain the girl pleaded she thought she knew the man. The headlines ran, "Admits she flirted," and a conviction followed. The magistrate found the girl's plea of innocence incredible, especially in Fifth Avenue, a place "notoriously infested with bad characters." Poor New York! Its best thoroughfare! Fortunately, where a magistrate can see "bad characters" a visitor only sees passers-by. But women visitors had better not smile in New York streets. Residents never do. The "vice squad" might see them.

No Assistance

What The United States, German, And Italian Papers Say About Mr. Lloyd George's Statements

(Public Opinion)

Mr. Lloyd George's determined turning to neutrals and his affirmation of British determination to defeat Germany has brought out in a remarkable way the world's confirming opinion that Germany is doomed to suffer one of the greatest defeats in history as the result of one of the greatest of national crimes.

See how the world approves of Britain's decision. See how furious is Germany as she realises the disaster which she has brought on her own head and for which she now blames Britain.

"Mr. Lloyd George's stern reminder comes as a veritable bugle-blast of freedom," says the Montreal Herald. "The Germans' day of judgment is now dawning, and those who attempt to prevent execution of that judgment are traitors to mankind."

The interview with Mr. Lloyd George has created the greatest impression in the United States of England's determination to pursue the war to its appointed end," says the New York correspondent of the Daily News. "The greatest display was given to the interview by the newspapers throughout the whole country. It was the most prominent feature of the day, and in this city the Sun, the Mail, and the World printed it on the front page with eight-column headlines. The other papers were not far behind these in displaying the interview."

"The United Press telegraphed it to President Wilson at his holiday house at Asbury Park. The President and Colonel House, Mr. Wilson's former envoy to the various European capitals, who was with him at the time, read the interview with the greatest interest."

"I understand that the War Minister's words have confirmed President Wilson's opinion that it is useless to intervene or attempt to offer his good services, and incidentally the interview strengthens the President's position, enabling him the better to resist the constant attacks of the hyphenates and well-disposed would-be peace-makers who persistently demand that he proffer his services for peace."

"A deep impression has been made here by the widespread publication of the statement made by Mr. Lloyd George to the United Press correspondent, in which the reason why we cannot consider peace was lucidly explained," says the Times Washington correspondent. "By our friends the declaration is regarded as timely. It will help the President to withstand the new German peace campaign."

The Angry Hyphen

The unpatriotic *Staats Zeitung*—the New York German paper—reveals without any attempt at concealment how bitter is German-American disappointment at the British War Minister's notice to the world to keep their hands off. The *Staats Zeitung* says: "We are to accept the words of the British Secretary for War as an ultimatum to the country to close its lips to all peace suggestions at a moment when half the supposedly civilised world is creating upon the European Continent a wilderness, whose population, supposing the war can be indefinitely continued, must become one of withered manhood."

"We are at a loss to see the unneutrality of calling both parties to a green baize council table in order that Europe and the world may be spared the ultimate horrors of a war fought to a knock-out."

"We have certain interests, too, concerned with the termination of the conflict. We, too, do not want the ghostliness of this war ever re-enacted upon the earth, and to that end may it not be the duty of this country, as among neutral nations most puissant, to voice the sentiments of peace?"

"Germany regards England as her most dangerous enemy," says the *Brooklyn Eagle*. "She is right. English money has largely financed the war activities of France and Russia, to say nothing of the small Powers. English ships have closed the German ports, kept the seas open to Allied commerce, including military supplies, and moved armed men by the million to the battle fronts. England has sacrificed the flower of her manhood and millions of treasure in a war which her diplomacy laboured desperately to avert in the closing days of July and the first days of August, 1914."

New York Sun: With the third winter of the war approaching, Mr.

Lloyd George says robustly that the fight must be to a finish. The Allies, with superiority in effectives and at the very least equality in resources, would not be likely to consider any modification, however liberal, of the German terms of February, 1915. In the circumstances no neutral would venture to tender its good offices to restore peace."

Interference Only by Invitation

"The occasion for the British War Secretary's warning is not exactly clear, as forced intervention would be out of harmony with the duly declared policy of this nation at the outset of the war," says the New York World (Mr. Wilson's chief supporter).

"The United States has not had and does not now have any thought of interfering except as its good offices are invited on behalf of peace by the chief belligerents with rational proposals promising the permanency of peace."

"Mr. Lloyd George has always been a hard hitter, and his vigor of utterance does not fall him when he expresses resentment at talk of peace before Germany is thoroughly beaten," says the *Philadelphia Ledger*. "Mr. Lloyd George makes it only too plain that the President's desire to play the

role of harmoniser has provoked suspicion, not gratitude.

"He who is not for us is against us—that is the easily understood attitude of the Allies. 'Strict neutrality' in the face of the issues in which the principle of human freedom is involved does not appeal to them as to those who roll 'he has kept us out of the war' as a sweet morsel under their tongues."

"The grim determination of Great Britain to make no half-hearted use of its new-found strength could have had no better exponent than the stout-hearted Welshman who is now the British War Secretary," says the New York Evening World. "If Thiepval and Combes needed any commentary, Mr. Lloyd George furnished it."

"All the push and thrust of British purpose, confident at last after long months of lying low and getting ready, can be felt in the vigorous phrases of the War Minister."

"Such a spirit perhaps sufficiently excuses the impatience and resentment with which the War Secretary treats the suggestion of a peace move from neutral quarters."

"Great Britain need entertain no suspicions of the United States meditating officious interference of any

(Continued on Page 7)

ENAMEL WATCH PENDANT WATCHES LATEST DESIGNS

From
Mappin & Webb, Ltd.
London.

Large Selection;
Various designs and
Colours.



SOLE AGENTS:

BOYES, BASSETT & CO.
35, Nanking Road.

ROBINSON'S

for the best

PIANOS

at the most reasonable prices.

SALE OR HIRE

BROADWOOD
COLLARD
CHALLEN
BALDWIN
Etc.

BRINSMEAD
CHAPPELL
CROWLEY
STROMMINGER
Etc.

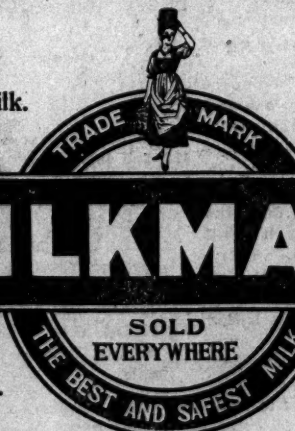
THE AUTO-PIANO

(Anyone can play without the slightest knowledge of music)
Any piano can be purchased by easy instalments, terms to suit you.

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

Sterilised
Drinking Milk.

Evaporated
Milk.



Thick Cream.

Sweetened
Condensed Milk.

The Shanghai Stores Co.

Gentlemen's Outfitters, Boot & Shoe Dealers.

21 NANKING ROAD,

Have received new consignments of

NEW SEASON'S GOODS

of everything appertaining to

MEN'S WEAR,

which we guarantee to be

ALL-BRITISH MANUFACTURE

"THETA," "WOLSEY" & "BRITANNIA"

All Wool "UNDERWEAR" Unshrinkable

Welch Margetson's Latest novelties in

Evening "DRESS VESTS" Exclusive Designs

"Silk Scarves" fringed with Colours of Famous
Regiments, London Scottish, Argyll & Sutherland
Highlanders, Gordons, Artists, Guards, R.A.M.C., etc.

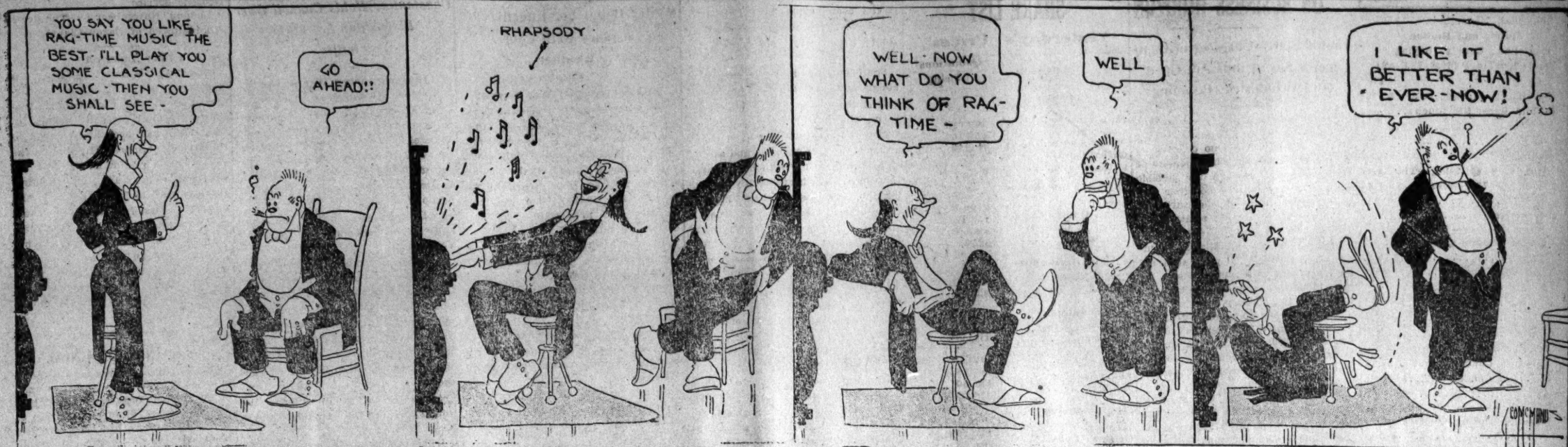
The Shanghai Stores Co.

21 NANKING ROAD

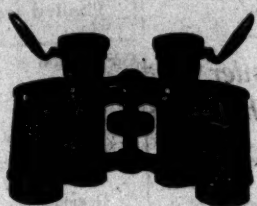
Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



FOR THE RACES PRISMATIC BINOCULARS



HIRSBRUNNER & CO.

"The Swiss House."

1, Nanking Road.

Telephone 218.

Washable

"Synoleo" Color Wash

An Oil Paint thinned with Water applied like Distemper and drying as hard as Cement.

Gives Flat Enamel Results at Distemper Cost.

Specified by all the leading Architects.

Further Particulars and

Book of Colours stocked in Shanghai from

Branch House of Actual Manufacturers
Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd

2A Kiukiang Road.

'Phone 2010



Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Essays And Essayists

Much has been heard lately regarding the importance and value of essay writing. It has been under discussion at various congresses of teachers, and of those interested in literary matters, and prizes are, every now and again, offered for the best essay on this or that subject. As a form of literature, the essay is not too easy to define, and it has been variously defined. Dr. Johnson, himself one of the greatest of English essayists, described it, curiously enough, as "an irregular undigested piece." If by irregular is meant that the subject may be dealt with after an easy manner; that it may well allow all manner of departure from strictly orthodox channels; that its highest virtues may consist in quaint conceits and viewpoints which would be intolerable in a longer work, then its irregularity may be admitted; but undigested is the last word that one would apply to the worthy doctor's own efforts in this direction.

The word itself was, of course, invented for this species of writing by Montaigne. The exact date of its invention is indeed known; for it was in the month of March, 1571, that Montaigne began that wonderful series of essays which were to bring him such a secure place in the world of letters. In the second story of the old tower of the chateau of St. Michel de Montaigne, near Bordeaux, Montaigne had his study, and there, looking out over the woods and fields of Gascony, he sat and wrote and thought through many years. In moments of despondency he would call his famous essays "inepties" and "sottises," but there can be little doubt that he recognized that his essays, or experiments, were doing something more than feeling after a new mode of expression. Be that as it may, he is unquestionably the father of all essayists and of a long line of brilliant descendants.

Carlyle, one of the greatest of modern essayists, says, in perhaps the greatest of his essays, that "the life of the lowest mortal, if faithfully recorded, would be interesting to the highest," and it is just this fact that renders the work of Montaigne, and of all great essayists, so acceptable to men everywhere. As Edmund Gosse has well said of Montaigne, he introduced the fashion of writing briefly, irregularly, with constant digressions and interruptions about the world as it appears to the individual who writes. Or, as another writer used to put it to himself, in moments when doubt assailed him as to his ability to interest his readers: "I do not suppose I am unique. If I seem to see anything clearly, to think anything deeply, there must be many hundreds, and even thousands, of people traveling upon this same road who will have ears to hear and a heart to welcome what I say." The greatest essays carry with them, of course, just this sense of companionship and unhurried progress. Here is a by-path, let us go down it a little way. Here is a view, let us rest and look out on it a little while.

Montaigne always professed a love for England, and there have been those who have seen, in his writings and genius, characteristics notably English. However this may be, the next great essayist after Montaigne was an Englishman, Francis Bacon. Bacon, however, never attained that elusive virtue, so characteristic of the great French essayist, the ability to conceal restraint. The first English essayists, indeed, to attain Montaigne's degree of excellence in this respect were undoubtedly that wonderful combination, Steele and Addison, in the days of the Tatler, the Spectator and the Guardian, early in the eighteenth century. Thereafter came such notable workmen in this sphere as Fielding, Johnson, Goldsmith, and others of lesser magnitude.

In the early days of the nineteenth century there was again a great revival of essay writing, and in that period the figure of Charles Lamb stands out with great prominence. Charles Lamb caught much of the spirit of Montaigne. His essays convey a sense of intimacy and freedom; an absence of any desire to "teach"; a sense of friendly converse with an equal, and that love of his subject which looks confidently for a corresponding love in his reader. Macaulay was the next great landmark. There are many others who, in the briefest review of English essayists, ought to be spoken of, but Macaulay is mentioned as showing

the vast ground which the term essay may be made to cover. The "Essays of Elia" and the essays which appeared from time to time in the Edinburgh Review, from 1825 to 1844, are remarkable contrasts. The man who is familiar with them both understands the reason for the many and various definitions of the term essay.

No Assistance

(Continued from Page 6)

sort, least of all that of conspiring with Prussianism to stop the war."

Some German Opinions

The *Kölnische Volkszeitung* fastens on Mr. Lloyd George's remark about neutrals who now whine because Germany is getting hurt, whereas they shed no tears when British troops bore the brunt of German superiority, and declares that it knows of no such neutrals. "Unfortunately," it says, "we have for a long time been obliged to face the fact that outside our own allies there are very few in the whole wide world who would not be delighted to see Germany's defeat. There is something trivially satanic in this seeking, openly and for-

mally as a sport, the murder of a highly-cultivated nation of seventy millions. Let it be so. It is bitter, but wholesome, to know this truth. It is a question of life or death for the nation. Therefore, the solution must be war against England, war with all means. Our equipment at sea is going on well, and our brave bluejackets are burning to gain fresh laurels."

"Germany has neither decided to fight to a finish nor did she desire to fight at all," the *Frankfurter Zeitung* says. "Germany would have been really glad if her neighbours had left her in peace to pursue the peaceful kultur work; but she had to draw the sword because Russia and her ally, France, supported by Great Britain, left no other possibility but humiliation or war. Mr. Lloyd George's assertion is particularly audacious, because he, like all Europe, knows perfectly well how very much German statesmen tried to avoid war with Great Britain and to facilitate her neutrality."

"Germany will fight to the end, with all her strength, and all confidence."

Just arrived from America.

ZELLDO

MARVELOUS PSYCHIC CLAIRVOYANT AND MIND-READER.

This marvellous man has surprised the world with his powers of telling the Past, Present and Future, which to him are like an open book. No secret is too deep for him to find out, simply by means of taking hold of the hand. He locates all diseases and gives good common-sense advice. If you meet this gifted man once, you will want to meet him often, as he has been all over the world, and guarantees entire satisfaction in every detail. He gives advice on Love, Marriage, Divorce and Speculation. His charges are within the reach of all.

Consult ZELLDO, the Man of Mystery, Savoy Hotel, Room 25: Hours 9.30 a.m. to 7 p.m.

COST OF GAS HEATING.

In making arrangements for heating your house this winter, it will be well to bear in mind that the price of coal is one-third higher than previously, whilst the price of gas remains the same.

Gas Fires and Radiators

On Hire at 50 Cents Per Month.

Small charge for fixing and removing.

For particulars, apply to the
SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

Office: 5 Thibet Road.

Showroom: 29 Nanking Road.



This is the Victrola XVI, \$200. Victrola XVII, Electric, \$250.

Victrola—the entertainer for all occasions

No matter who your guests may be, or what kind of music they prefer, you can always entertain them to perfection on the Victrola.

Nothing could be easier to provide, and at the same time nothing could be more enjoyable.

Come in and see the different styles of the Victor and Victrola (\$10 to \$400) and hear your favorite selections. Easy terms to suit your convenience if desired.



VICTOR AGENTS

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.



Refraction and Manufacturing

Dr. John Goddard
Optician
Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades
W. T. Findley, M. D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928



USE

"DEL MONTE"

Canned Fruits and Vegetables

For sale by all first-class dealers.

Connell Bros. Company,
AGENTS



"COLUMBIA" BATTERIES

Specially designed for the weather conditions in this country. Use "COLUMBIA" DRY CELLS for telephones, bells and for all hard working battery service.

Long life and steady action. Millions in use all over the World.

FRESH STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND

Use "Columbia" Multiple Battery with your car, boat or stationary engine and all troubles vanish, as this battery is fitted in hermetically sealed waterproof box.

For prices and particulars, enquire

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.

Sole Representatives for NATIONAL CARBON CO, Cleveland, U.S.A.

4-5 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road

Telephone 778

Private Exchange



FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 7, 1916.
Money and Bullion
 Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 78 1/2 = Tls. 1.26 @ 73.5 = \$1.72 Tls.
 Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 73.2125
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch...
 Bar Silver...
 Copper Cash... 1715
Sovereigns:
 Buying rate @ 3 3/4 = Tls. 6.11
 Exch. @ 73.5 = Mex. \$ 8.32
 Peking Bar... Tls. 320 1/2
 Native Interest... .03

Latest London Quotations
 Bar Silver... 33 1/4 d.
 Bank rate of discount... 6%
 Market rate of discount:—
 3 m-s... %
 4 m-s... %
 6 m-s... %
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.
 Ex. Paris on London... Fr. 27.80
 Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 47 1/2
 Consols... 1 —

Exchange Closing Quotations
 London... T.T. 3-3/4
 London... Demand 3-3/4
 India... T.T. 242 1/2
 Paris... T.T. 455
 Paris... Demand 455 1/2
 New York... T.T. 77 1/2
 New York... Demand 78
 Hongkong... T.T. 70 1/2
 Japan... T.T. 65 1/2
 Batavia... T.T. 187 1/2

Bank's Buying Rates
 London... 4 m-s. Cds. 3-4 1/2
 London... 4 m-s. Dcy. 3-4 1/2
 London... 6 m-s. Cds. 3-4 1/2
 London... 6 m-s. Dcy. 3-4 1/2
 Paris... 4 m-s. 470
 New York... 4 m-s. 80 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR NOVEMBER
 \$1 = Hk. Tls. 5.70
 Hk. Tls. 1 = Francs 4.87
 " 1 = Marks 13.98
 Gold \$1 = Hk. Tls. 1.20
 Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen 1.64
 " 1 = Rupees 2.83
 " 1 = Rouble 2.72
 " 1 = Mex. \$ 1.50
 † Nominal.

JAPAN CONSIDERS SHIP PROHIBITORY MEASURES

Country Has No Regulations Regarding Sale or Charter By Foreigners

Despite the fact that the sale or charter of home vessels by foreigners is either entirely or partially prohibited by England, Germany, France, Norway, Italy, Austria, America, Norway, Denmark and Spain, no regulation have yet been issued in this country. In view of the deficiency of shipping bottoms in Japan, opinions are now entertained in some quarters that some prohibitory measures should speedily be taken.

The matter was taken up by the communication department of the economic investigation committee while the department of communications is also looking into the problem.

As regards forbidding foreign charter, there will at present be no need of it as the deficiency of tonnage is now mitigated. The mitigation is caused by the summer season when freight market usually slackens and also by the reactionary movements in marine market, which assumed unusual activity at the outbreak of the war but which is now more or less dull owing to the protraction of the war.

In the circumstances, the opinion of non prohibitory foreign charter is now shared by the whole economic investigation committee.

Concerning the sale problem opinions vary. Some maintain that it is unreasonable to sell to foreigners the steamers which were built under governmental subsidies and that the want of vessels will bring about the degradation of the freight market, whereas others say that there is no law prohibiting the construction of steamers under foreign order and that the sale of old vessels at high price will be of interest to individuals as well as to the country. Both opinions are not incorrect. But as the Japanese marine transportation has made gradual progress and there will be no excess of steamers even after the end of the war, it is probable that some prohibitory measures will be taken as the sale of steamers.

October Rubber Outputs

The output of dry rubber from The See Kee Rubber Estates Ltd. for the month of October was 5,488 lbs.

"BICKERTON'S"

Established 20 years.
 102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

NO SIGN OF CLOUDS ON BUSINESS HORIZON

United States Chamber of Commerce Says Crops Are Good And All Industries Booming

Washington, August 13.—According to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States there is no concern as to the effect upon business either of the Presidential election, the possible coming of peace in Europe, or any other factors of possible disturbance. Buying is mostly for immediate needs, and there is little speculation. According to the Statistics Committee, the campaign year need not be regarded with apprehension by the industrial and commercial interests of the country.

The total yield of winter wheat will be approximately 30 per cent less than the yield in 1915, and slightly under the average for the last ten years, but the committee points out that the 1915 yield was a record production. The committee reports that the corn crop does not seem likely to be less than 2,700,000,000 bushels, and it may run as high as 2,850,000,000 bushels, or approximately the average yield for the last ten years.

There was reduced acreage in grains—kaffir, milo, and feteria—because of the extremely wet season last year, which is always unfavorable for them, according to the committee. They have, however, held their own under most trying conditions of heat and drought in Kansas, Oklahoma, Northern Texas, and some parts of Missouri.

Oats, barley, rye, and flax all show the spotted conditions prevalent in this year's crops. On the whole, however, they promise more than the average yields. Flax, it is predicted, will exceed the yield of last year. Potatoes promise a normal crop with the sweet variety making excellent progress. The prospect for tobacco is excellent in at least six States, but in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia the crop has been hurt by storms. Hay in general is a good crop throughout the country.

The cotton crop has received its full share of the vicissitudes of weather, the committee reports, and has suffered accordingly, notwithstanding an average which is approximately 12 per cent greater than last year.

Manufacturing is practically everywhere in excellent condition, with factories full of orders, the committee reports, labor fully employed, and the products commanding high prices. The only exceptions are where strikes prevail.

The building industry is reported to be in generally excellent shape. It is, in the opinion of the committee, the best barometer of general business, since building in the country districts means the extensive use of materials in almost every line of commercial business. Despite the high price of material the building outlook continues good.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital..... £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,
 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"Write for—"

"A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance is Founded,"

to

H ad Office,

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK **Quotations** **Closing**

Banks
 H. K. and S. B. \$725 B.
 Chartered... 239 106.
 Russo-Asiatic... R. 250.
 Cathay, ordy... 4
 Cathay, pref... 6

Marine Insurances
 Canton... \$400 B.
 North China... 155 B.
 Union of Canton... \$930 B.
 Yangtze... \$257 1/2

Fire Insurances
 China Fire... \$159 B.
 Hongkong Fire... \$387 B.

Shipping
 Indo-China Pref... Tls. 128
 Indo-China Def... Tls. 112 1/2
 Shanghai Tug... Tls. 18 1/2
 Shanghai Tug... Tls. 50
 Koochen... Tls. 23 B.

Mining
 Kaiping... Tls. 10 B.
 Oriental Cons... Tls. 34.
 Philippine... Tls. 1 S.
 Raub... Tls. 2 1/2

Docks
 Hongkong Dock... Tls. 132 1/2
 Shanghai Dock... Tls. 90
 New Eng. Works... Tls. 13 1/2

Wharves
 Shanghai Wharf... Tls. 82 1/2 S.
 Hongkong Wharf... \$85

Lands and Hotels
 Anglo-French Land... Tls. 92.
 China Land... Tls. 50 N.
 Shanghai Land... Tls. 91 B.
 Weihsai Land... Tls. 3.
 Central Stores... Tls. 8 1/2 B.
 China Realty (ord)... Tls. 80 B.
 China Realty (pref)... Tls. 50 B.

Cotton Mills
 E-w-o... Tls. 167 1/2
 E-w-o Pref... Tls. 105
 International... Tls. 81 B.
 International Pref... Tls. 75
 Lau-kung-mow... Tls. 80
 Oriental... Tls. 44 S.
 Shanghai Cotton... Tls. 120 B.
 Kung Yik... Tls. 10 1/2 S.
 Yangtseepoo... Tls. 6 1/2
 Yangtseepoo Pref... Tls. 101

Industrials
 Anglo-German B'y... \$95 N.
 Butler Tle... Tls. 23 N.
 China Sugar... Tls. 138 B.
 Green Island... Tls. 10.85 S.
 Langkate... Tls. 23 B.
 Major Bros... Tls. 5
 Shanghai Sumatra... Tls. 165

Stores
 Hall and Holtz... Tls. 16 B.
 Llewellyn... \$40
 Lane, Crawford... \$95.
 Moutrie... \$35
 Watson... Tls. 7
 Weeks... Tls. 18 B.

Rubbers (Local)

Alma... Tls. 14 1/2 B.
 Amherst... Tls. 13 1/2 B.
 Anglo-Java... Tls. 12 1/2
 Anglo-Dutch... Tls. 6.40 B.
 Ayer Tawah... Tls. 40
 Batu Anam 1913... Tls. 1.80 B.
 Bukit Toh Alang... Tls. 5 1/2 B.
 Bute... Tls. 1.85 B.
 Chemor United... Tls. 1.97 1/2 B.
 Chempedak... Tls. 16
 Cheng... Tls. 3 1/2 B.
 Consolidated... Tls. 3.90 B.
 Dominion... Tls. 15 B.
 Gula Kalumpung... Tls. 9.40
 Java Consolidated... Tls. 22 1/2 B.
 Kamunting... Tls. 8 1/2
 Kapala... Tls. 1.10 B.
 Kapayang... Tls. 30 1/2
 Karam... Tls. 15 B.
 Kota Bahros... Tls. 13 B.
 Kroweok Java... Tls. 22 B.
 Padang... Tls. 17 B.
 Pengkalen Durian... Tls. 12
 Permat... Tls. 5 1/2
 Repah... Tls. 1.60 B.
 Samagagas... Tls. 1.17 1/2 B.
 Seekee... Tls. 8 1/2 B.
 Semambu... Tls. 1.85 B.
 Senawang... Tls. 18 1/2 B.
 Shanghai Klebang... Tls. 1 1/2 B.
 S'hai Malay-Pref... Tls. 8 B.
 S'hai Malay-Pref... Tls. 12 1/2 B.
 S'hai Malay-Pref... Tls. 1.95 B.
 S'hai Malay-Pref... Tls. 1 1/2 B.
 S'hai Malay-Pref... Tls. 1.84 B.
 S'hai Malay-Pref... Tls. 4 1/2 B.
 S'hai Malay-Pref... Tls. 0.97 1/2 B.
 S'hai Malay-Pref... Tls. 1.17 1/2 B.
 S'hai Malay-Pref... Tls. 3
 Tanah Merah... Tls. 1.20 B.
 Tehong... Tls. 27 B.
 Ulobri... Tls. 2
 Zlangbe... Tls. 7 1/2 B.

Miscellaneous
 C. I. and E. Lumber... Tls. 110 B.
 Cully Dairy... Tls. 10
 S'hai Elec. and Ash... \$2 N.
 Shanghai Trams... Tls. 86 Sa.
 Shanghai Gas... Tls. 24
 Home Bazaar... Tls. 30
 Shanghai Mercury... Tls. 30
 S'hai Telephone... Tls. 89 B.
 S'hai Waterworks... Tls. 265

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Boschen Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat: "The output of crude oil for November 6 was 129 tons."

Russian Official

Reuter's Service
 Peking, November 4.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated Nov. 2, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:

South of Brzejan, in the region of Michischuv and Lipiza-Dolnaia and east of the village of Svistelniki stubborn fighting is proceeding. In the region of Michischuv Wood the enemy attacked in superior forces and after a violent artillery fire with heavy guns. Our units, though stubbornly defending themselves, were pressed back to the southern outskirts of the wood. In the region of the village of Lipiza-Dolnaia and Svistelniki the enemy attacks were repulsed with great losses to him.

In the wooded Carpathians the enemy attempts to attack our lines five miles south of the town of Pnev were resultless.

Nothing important has occurred on the Turkish Front.

The Rumanian Front: In Transylvania, in the valley of the River Olta the enemy, having occupied the villages of Rakoviza and Titehly, slightly pressed back the Rumanians towards the south. The latter are consolidating themselves on the heights south of the villages.

The Dobruja: On this front only scouting is taking place.

Fighting on the Stokhod
 Petrograd, November 3.—On the River Stokhod, in the region of Vitonej and the village of Alexandrovka, fighting is continuing. One of our battalions succeeded in throwing back the enemy, who had occupied the part of our trenches on the western bank of the River Stokhod.

In the region of the heights east of the village of Lipiza-Dolnaia our troops, having pierced the enemy wire defences, pressed him back at several places. Heavy fog is impeding the fire of our artillery.

On the River Bystriza, in the region of the village of Krivich, our scouts, together with a platoon, suddenly attacked from the front and flank an enemy company and dispersed it, capturing thirteen prisoners.

The Turkish Front: On November 1 two of our airmen bombarded lake Turkish camps at Ishak-Meldana, north-west of Nurik, and at Takolan, south-east of Cholik, also two bridges over the Euphrates and Sagan. In the region of Sakkiz our scouts captured 15 pack animals laden with wheat.

The Rumanian Front: No further news has been received regarding the operations in Transylvania.

Nothing essential has occurred in the Dobruja.

Petrograd, November 2.—The banking consortium which has undertaken the realization of the recent Russian railway loan has ascertained that the sum subscribed amounts to more than one milliard four hundred million roubles, the total amount required thus constituting only 23 1/2% of the subscriptions. This exceptional success is considered to be another proof of the large amount of free capital in Russia.

Rumanians Fall Back

Petrograd, November 6.—The fighting northwards of Postavy and also on the Upper Stokhod and the Narayovka, between Brzejan and Halicz, has been very stiff, but, according to the military authorities, nearly all the attacks of the past week have been purely local in consequence and intended to prevent the Russians reinforcing the Rumanians.

Petrograd, November 6.—An official communique reports: Repeated attempts made by the enemy to wrest the dominating heights east of Lipiza-Dolna from us were repulsed. The attacks of the enemy in the wooded Carpathians were nullified. Here we carried a series of heights and took 394 prisoners.

The Rumanians at Predeal were compelled to fall back a little southward, after a prolonged struggle, but, at the Jull River, they pressed back the enemy northward. Repeated attempts made by the Turks to attack in the region of Ognot were arrested.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, November 6.—Today's cotton prices were as follows:—
 Mid-American Spot... 11.27d.
 January-February... 11.15d.
 May-June... 11.28d.
 Bar Silver Spot... 33 1/4 d.
 London, November 6.—Today's rubber prices were:—
 Plantation First Latex:
 Spot: 2s. 7 1/4 d. paid.
 January to March: 2s. 7 1/4 d. paid.
 Tendency of Market: Firm.
 Shanghai November 7.
 Last Quotation, London, November 4:
 Spot: 2s. 7d. paid.
 January to March: 2s. 7 1/4 d.
 Buyers.
 Tendency of Market: Firm.

MORALE OF RUMANIANS WILL STOP ENEMY

Writer Hopes For Effective Resistance Until Cold Weather

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
 London, November 6.—The Bukarest correspondent of the Times states that if the Rumanians continue to preserve their high moral and stubborn defence the enemy should not be able to reach the interior for weeks, when the cold weather will presumably terminate serious operations.

In the meantime the sentiment of the country is crystallising for a determined resistance.

The most important Austro-German attack is now centred in the Alut Valley.

General Balaieff, the new Russian representative at Headquarters, regards the situation as satisfactory.

Bukarest, November 6.—The situation in the Carpathians continues to improve while the extent of the disaster to the enemy in Jiu Valley increases.

The French Military Mission, which arrived at a critical moment, collaborated very effectively with the High Command in re-establishing a satisfactory situation.

London, November 6.—An Austrian official communique reports: The Hungarians captured the strong position of Clabucepu, southwest of Predeal, and the Rumanian second line.

It says that the Rumanians recommenced their attacks in the frontier region east of Brasov and pressed back the Austrian front two kilometers at two points.

Bukarest, November 5.—An official communique reports: We repulsed several attacks made by the enemy in Prahova Valley. The enemy, in the evening, succeeded in occupying part of our trenches at Mount Dhamu, north-west of Azuga.

Several enemy attacks in the region of Dragoslavele, on the left bank of the Ar, were repulsed.

Our pursuit in the region of Vulcan Pass continues. More prisoners were taken.

GERMANS RAID TRADE ROUTE; CAPTURE SHIP

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Berlin, November 2.—The Admiralty reports: In the night of the second small German seacraft advanced from the bases on the coast of Flanders against the trade routes between the Thames and Holland and stopped and searched several steamers. Two of them, who were suspicious, were taken into port. The third steamer, who also was ordered to follow, up to now has not arrived. When returning, our torpedo boats for a short time were shelled by four English cruisers without success. Our sea forces returned all unharmed.

The official German authorities once more state that all German torpedo boats, who took part in the enterprise in the English Channel during the night of October 27 returned. No boat was damaged by artillery hits or mines. With regard to the English patrol ships sunk by the German torpedo boats, the British minister, Mr. Balfour admits, that they numbered 6. The official British report had mentioned none.

The German report placed the number at 11, which according to new and careful investigations, must be considered as very conservative. The German torpedo boats by no means were driven away by the British, for there were no British forces present that could have done it. The few British destroyers, that showed themselves were partly shot down in such a surprising fashion that they could not fire one shot and the rest saved themselves by flight.

SNATCHES PURSE

A young lady who was walking along the Quinsan Gardens last evening shortly after seven o'clock had her purse snatched by a Chinese. The bag contained about \$2, a latch key, and a jewelled ring which she prized highly. Under the shock of the moment the lady did not attempt to pursue the thief, but a Japanese who happened to see the act from a distance gave chase. He was not successful, however, in capturing the thief. The matter was at once reported to the Police.

BRITISH CRUISER SUNK

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
 Official German telegram.—Berlin, November 5.—The Admiralty reports: A German submarine on October 23 west of Ireland destroyed a small English cruiser of the Edgar type with two funnels.

Royal Ban Placed On Venezelist Officers

Constantine Holds Council Over Disposition of Light Flotilla

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
 London, November 6.—Telegrams from Athens state that the Royal Government is persecuting the Venezelists. Up to the present twenty-five officers have been imprisoned and one was executed at Ekaterini before the Venezelist occupation.

A Decree dismisses from the Army and Navy officers who join M. Venezelos.

Athens, November 6.—The Venezelist General Danglis, in an interview, said that he relied on having at least four divisions, the first of which was going to Seres at the end of November. General Sarraff is assisting in arranging the plan of campaign, which he believed, in co-operation with the British and French forces, would clear the Bulgarians out of Eastern Macedonia.

King Constantine today presided at a protracted Council of the Ministers and party leaders, which discussed particularly the question of handing over the Greek light flotilla to the Allies.

Athens, November 6.—It is reported that the French flag was hoisted yesterday evening over the Greek light flotilla at Keratsini.

Australian Premier Confers With Labor

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, November 6.—The Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, Premier of the Commonwealth, is summoning a conference of the Labor Party.

The Referendum figures are now "No" 1,080,000 and "Yes" 1,070,000. The count is still incomplete.

Open-air meetings held in Melbourne and Sydney yesterday demanded the repeal of the proclamation calling up single men for military service.

England Would Crush Germany: Chancellor

Thinks World Will Not Permit Empire to Suffer Fate Of Carthage

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 6.—The New York World publishes a long statement sanctioned by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial German Chancellor, which is mainly a tirade against England, who "is bent on wiping Germany from the face of the earth." He is convinced that the rest of the world will not permit Germany to share the fate of Carthage and declares that Germany must have room for expansion, especially through the Balkans towards Asia.

Award Made for Sinking Big German Cruiser

Crew of Submarine 'E 8' Receives £3,000 for Gallant Work in Baltic

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 6.—The Prize Court has awarded £3,000 to the crew of the submarine E 8 for sinking the German cruiser Prinz Adalbert, with a crew of 600 aboard, in the Baltic on October 23, 1915.

Orville Wright's Gift To the British Cause

London, Oct. 6.—Orville Wright has made a notable gift of patent rights to the British nation. How the concession comes about is explained by Griffith Brewer, Managing Director of the British Wright Company, Limited, in a letter to the Aeroplane.

A fourteen years' monopoly expires next March, and with the consent of Wright the company will not apply for an extension. "So every manufacturer in England will be free to manufacture without the payment of any royalty." Prior to the war steps were taken to obtain English recognition of the work done by the Wright brothers, and a claim for £25,000 against the War Office for infringement of patent was later settled by £15,000 being accepted for past, present and future use of the patent on all Government machines. This left the company with patent rights for sporting use and for manufacture for export to foreign countries, but the recognition having been secured no application has been made to any manufacturer for royalty, leaving the industry undisturbed.

"Practically his life's work," that is how Brewer describes the gift, adding: "May the British nation use it for the extinction of those exponents of Kultur who are dropping their emblems on these shores."

Obituary

Reuter's Service
 London, November 6.—The death is announced of Baron Clannmorris.

Dr. E. Esther Anderson
 Soochow, November 7.—Word has just come that Dr. E. Esther Anderson died at the Philadelphia Women's Hospital after a serious illness. She had been at the head of the Tooker Memorial Hospital in the Presbyterian Mission at Soochow for the past eight years. For medical services and loving care she had endeared herself to all with whom she came in contact, both foreigners and Chinese. Her influence in her religious life as well as in medical circles had won for her many friends. Her father who is well-known here and two brothers mourn her.

U.S. IN S. DOMINGO

Washington, October 25.—Captain William W. Low and Captain Atwood of the Marine Corps, have been killed, and Lieutenant Victor I. Morrison of the same corps, has been seriously wounded in a battle in Santo Domingo, Haiti, with a large force of Haitian rebels.

Several enlisted men of the same corps were killed and wounded in the fight to subdue the revolt.

No details of the affair have yet been received here.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London etc.

Agamemnon	Sept. 8
Agapenor	Sept. 1
Alcinous	Oct. 6
City of Manila	Oct. 19
City of Norwich	Sept. 3
Demodocus	Oct. 13
Fushimi Maru	Oct. 16
Glengyle	Sept. 6
Glenlogan	Sept. 16
Glenstrae	Sept. 5
Hirano Maru	Oct. 29
Iyo Maru	Sept. 3
Karanga	Oct. 23
Kitano Maru	Oct. 1

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
33 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar, Delhi, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Klang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F.M.S.), Foochow, Medan, Tavo (Lower), Haiphong, New York, Burma, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund. Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 45,000,000
Reserves Frs. 45,000,000

Succursales et Agences:
Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dondichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Hankeou, Pnom-Penh.

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on good and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd., BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts, Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
\$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., [Chairman].
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong-N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bankok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala, Saigon, Calcutta, Lumpur, S. Francisco, Canton, London, Shanghai, Colombo, Lyons, Singapore, Foochow, Malacca, Sourabaya, Hankow, Manila, Tientsin, Harbin, Nagasaki, Tsingtau, Hiogo, New York, Yokohama.

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 18, The Bund. Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Local Bills Discounted. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the

Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay, Hallan, Peking, Calcutta, Hankow, Shanghai, Changchun, Harbin, Tientsin, (Kwan-Hongkong), Tsingtau, (Chendens), Newchwang, Vladivostok, Chefoo, Nicolayowsk, Yokohama, Dalny, (Dalren o-A).

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSITS BOXES:

J. JEZERSKI, Q. CARREKE, Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particular of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tael at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Frs. 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE

74, Rue St. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1858.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 45,000,000

Capital Paid-up " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 20,000,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshin, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liaoyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dalny, Mukden, Sinanfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tsingtau, Hongkong, New York, Tokyo, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kobe, Peking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$3,250,000.00

Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,628,688.77

U.S. \$5,878,688.77

Branches at:

Bombay, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Tientsin, Cebu, Manila, Yokohama, Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AIRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1a Klunkiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Gulds. 55,000,000 (about £4,583,333)

Reserve Fund—

Gulds. 9,235,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Banjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong, Babel, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tobing, Tjirg, Djember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatjap, Kota-Radja, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in Tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current Tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital H. \$2,000,000

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital H. \$1,357,850

Reserve Fund H. \$70,000

Head Office:

6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKTUN, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:

Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

9758

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Provision Prices

in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkong market, as compiled on November 7, 1916.

Butcher's Meat

Beef per lb. 14-20

Mutton " 16-20

Pork " 25-30

Veal " 25-30

Fish

Bream per lb. 16-20

Cod " 16-20

Mandarin " 20-40

Mackerel " 25-30

Fomfret " 25-30

Salmon " 16-20

Samli " none

Soles " 20-30

Whitebait " none

Game, Poultry and Eggs

Deer each 2.00-2.50

Duck " 40-60

Eggs per doz. 16-20

Fowl per lb.

DEAD GERMAN AIR HERO IS GIVEN ROYAL HONORS

Kaiser Sends Representative To Boelcke Funeral; Dumba Resigns

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Berlin, November 3.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports:
According to reports in the press the burial of Boelcke took place yesterday. The Berliner Lokal-anzeiger says that it was the burial of a prince. There were present his father and mother, three brothers, all officers, one of them a Captain in the Argentine army. General von Lyncker, commander of the 4th army corps, attended as representative of the Emperor and the Duke of Anhalt. Also a number of airmen, among whom was Caspar, who first bombed Dover. In the air an entire squadron accompanied the long procession up to the cemetery. The streets were crowded by adult civilians and children. The clergyman, who had confirmed Boelcke, spoke at the tomb and expressed the sadness of Germany over the premature death of the 25-years-old hero. Colonel Lieutenant Thomsen, chief of the German air fleet, spoke. He exalted the solemn promise in the name of Boelcke's superiors, comrades and disciples, "I shall become a Boelcke." Finally three

volleys were fired over the open grave, while the sun was setting.
Dr. Dumba's Resignation
It is reported from Vienna that the request of Dr. Dumba, former Austro-Hungarian ambassador at Washington, to resign, has been accepted by Emperor Francis Joseph, who expressed his thanks for the excellent services rendered.
Suffrage Extended to Poland
It is reported from Warsaw that the self-government and the voting system, granted by the Germans to the capital Warsaw, has been appreciated by all of Poland so much so that many other towns have petitioned for the same suffrage. The Governor General Beseler therefore granted to all towns with a population of over 20,000 inhabitants a voting system, which almost completely resembles that of Warsaw. The citizenship is divided into 6 divisions, each obtaining the same number of seats: the intellectual people of the town, wholesale and manufacture handicrafts men and small traders householders, trading people, paying house taxes, all other electors. The elections are made according to the proportional system. The towns with less than 20,000 inhabitants obtained a simplified voting system with 3 divisions.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1916

Date and Place	Per	China	British	French	Ger.	J.S.A.	USSR	Japan	Regist.
Today.									
Swatow and Hongkong	Hsin Peking	1.00							
Moji, Canada, U.S. and Europe	Kwongkong	1.00							
Hongkong	Empress of Japan	1.00							
Amoy and Hongkong	Chihli	1.00							
Hankow	Ngankin	1.00							
Hongkong and Canton	Empress of Japan	3.00						5.00	
River Ports	Ngankin	9.00						9.00	
Amoy	Kwelling	9.00						9.00	
Hongkong and Canton	Hsin Peking	9.00		4.80			4.80	5.00	9.00
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Chihli	9.00		4.80			4.80	5.00	9.00
Swatow, Hongkong and Canton	Kwongkong	9.00		4.80			4.80	5.00	9.00
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	9.00*		08.00			6.00		5.80
Tomorrow									
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	Via Pukow	7.00*							1(8th)
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Shantung	8.30*		9.00*					8.00*
Amoy Ports	Kumano maru	8.30*							5(8th)
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S. and Europe	Kumano maru		8.45*						
Japan via Moji	Kumano maru							9.00*	
Swatow and Hongkong	Tamsui		5.00						
Amoy, Manchuria via Daini	Kobe maru	7.00							6.00
River Ports	Kiangshin	9.00							9.00
Swatow, Hongkong and Canton	Tamsui	9.00		4.80			4.80	5.00	9.00
Chefoo and Tientsin	Amoying	9.00		5.00			5.00	5.00	9.00
Friday, November 10.									
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kingsing	8.30*		9.00*					8.00*
Japan Ports	Penza	9.00							1.80
River Ports	Suiwo	9.00							9.00
Newchwang	Changking	9.00		5.00			5.00		9.00
Saturday, November 11.									
Hongkong and Canton	Yokohama maru	9.00*							8.30*
River Ports	Omi maru	10.00*							9.00*
Swatow and beyond	Yokohama maru		9.30*				9.30*	9.00*	9.30*
Japan via Nagasaki	Omi maru		10.00*				10.00*	9.30*	10.00*
Hongkong and Canton	Kaga maru	7.00							6.30
Hongkong and Europe	Kaga maru							8.00	7.30
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	9.00*		08.00					
Monday, November 13.									
H'kong, Southern Ports, Australia the Straits Ceylon India E'ope via Suez	Nyanza		08.30*				8.30*		
Thursday, November 16.									
H'kong, Straits, India, Europe & U.S.A.	Atlantique			15.00			5.00		4.30
H'kong, Southern Ports, Australia the Straits Ceylon India E'ope via Suez	Atlantique		4.30						4.00

